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1941 - 1991

# Daily Report

# East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-213
Monday
4 November 1991

# Daily Report
## East Asia

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# Japan

## Government To Participate in Mideast Peace Talks

*OW0211114791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT 02 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The Japanese Government announced Saturday that it will participate in multilateral negotiations to be held as part of the Middle East peace conference.

"Japan will actively take part in a multilateral conference to discuss issues in the region and play a constructive role, taking into consideration expectations toward Japan from the nations concerned," announced Foreign Ministry Spokesman Taizo Watanabe.

The government's decision came after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker made a request to Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama, calling for Japan's participation in multilateral discussions, which will be phase three of the peace conference.

Japan plans to send Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito to a preparatory meeting for the expanded regional conference, which is scheduled to take place after bilateral negotiations.

The expanded meeting is expected to focus on issues such as arms control, security, water resources, refugees, and economic development in the Middle East region.

## Officials Detail U.S. Security Consultations

*OW0411030891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0216 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Washington, Nov. 1 KYODO—The U.S. is urging Japan to build up its military forces in view of the high-powered Soviet military presence in the north Asia and Pacific region, Japanese officials said Friday.

They said the U.S. made the request during two days of working-level national security consultations in Washington.

According to Japanese officials who attended the meeting, the U.S. argued that the Soviet military still maintains "sophisticated equipment" in the Far East even though the threat of a military confrontation has receded following the profound political changes in the Soviet Union.

"Japan should proceed with its defense build-up accordingly," the U.S. officials reportedly told the Japanese delegation.

Japan was represented in the subcabinet-level security consultation by Koichiro Matsuura, head of the North American Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and Shigeru Hatakeyama, head of the Defense Agency's Defense Policy Bureau.

The U.S. team was led by Desaix Anderson, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, and Carl Ford, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs.

The two countries also reviewed a range of defense cooperation issues and agreed that the Japan-U.S. security pact will continue to serve peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, Japanese officials said.

Addressing specific defense projects, the Japanese officials said Japan is still committed to acquiring radar planes from the U.S. to set up the airborne advance warning and system called AWACS for the defense of its sea lanes.

The Japanese Government has dropped plans to convert new Boeing 707 jets into AWACS planes but is considering other alternatives, Japanese officials said.

The alternatives under consideration include fitting the AWACS system on other aircraft such as C-130 transport planes or second-hand 707 jets, they said.

The two countries also expressed determination to press on with the joint project to develop the next-generation combat aircraft FSX for the Japanese military, Japanese officials said.

On regional security matters, the Japanese officials said the U.S. has no plans to transfer functions of the U.S. Subic Naval Base in the Philippines to Japan after Subic is closed in a few years.

## Officials Deny FSX Project Cancellation

*OW0411030991 Tokyo KYODO in English 0059 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Washington, Nov. 1 KYODO—Japanese and American officials Friday denied a report that the Japanese Defense Agency is considering canceling plans to produce the next-generation FSX fighter and instead develop it solely for research.

Commenting on the report in AVIATION WEEK, a Japanese official said the project is progressing although it is two years behind schedule.

Senior Japanese and U.S. officials confirmed their intentions to press on with the project during two days of talks in Washington this week, the official said.

The magazine reported in its November 4 edition that the move has yet to win broad support within the agency but a growing number of officials are concerned about the rising cost of the FSX program.

Defense Agency officials are also exasperated by U.S. pressure for more American participation in the project, the magazine said.

The FSX, designed to replace the Mitsubishi-built F-1 for use in close air support, is based on the General Dynamics F-16 jet.

As a result of the U.S. pressure, the agency has quietly launched a feasibility study on restructuring the program for developing experimental FSX prototypes only, the magazine said.

The report said the latest agency estimates indicate the project will cost double the original projection of 1.27 billion dollars.

Some Japanese officials are particularly irritated by U.S. pressure to set up a second production line at General Dynamics' Fort Worth, Texas, division despite the small number of aircraft involved, the magazine said.

The project calls for building 100 FSX aircraft.

The Pentagon also has pressed the Japanese to procure all equipment and components for the FSX from U.S. manufacturers, AVIATION WEEK said.

### Agreement With U.S. on HDTV Development

*OW0411101891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 04 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—Three of Japan's leading semiconductor makers have basically agreed with a U.S. chipmaker to jointly develop semiconductors for high-definition television (HDTV), industry sources said Monday.

A final agreement is expected to be made by the end of this year among NEC Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Mitsubishi Electric Corp., and LSI Logic Corp. of California, and there is a possibility that another U.S. firm will join the venture, they said.

The new joint venture follows a similar agreement made by Hitachi Ltd., Sony Corp., Fujitsu Ltd., and Texas Instruments Inc., and will develop what may be called MUSE (multiple sub-nyquist sampling encoding) decoders, which decode compressed high-definition signals into ordinary picture signals for television sets, they said.

Conventional MUSE decoders with large-scale circuits are priced at more than 1 million yen, which send prices for HDTV sets to as high as around 3 or 4 million yen per unit.

The new joint venture will be able to lower the cost of the decoders by replacing circuits with semiconductors and by mass producing them. This might make it possible to reduce the price of HDTV sets to the 1 million yen level to stimulate consumer demand, the sources said.

### Envoy Calls for Return of Islands on Soviet TV

*OW0411042391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 04 Nov 91*

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 4 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Sumio Edamura appeared Sunday night on Soviet television calling for the return of the disputed Northern Territories off Japan's island of Hokkaido.

In a five-minute interview with a Soviet reporter, Edamura said the solution to the territorial dispute between Japan and the Soviet union is necessary, and that the resulting absence of a bilateral peace treaty has prevented mutual trust.

Japan maintains that it will not conclude the peace treaty unless moscow returns the "Northern Territory islands"—Kunashiri, Etorofu, Shikotan, and the Habomais, which the Soviet Union seized in the closing days of World War II

Edamura called for understanding on the issue from the Soviet public, and primarily cited historical facts to try and persuade rather than directly using the words "return the four islands."

He said that Japan was the only nation to have posession of the Northern Territories before the Soviets seized them.

He also denied that the islands' return is a condition of Japan's proposed economic assistance to the Soviet Union.

### Conference Calls for Suspension of Plutonium Use

*OW0411134191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Urawa, Nov. 4 KYODO—An international conference on plutonium organized by Japanese civic groups ended a three-day meeting in Urawa on the outskirts of Tokyo Monday with an appeal to suspend the military and commercial use of plutonium.

Some 200 experts of nuclear disarmament and radiology from nine nations attended the first-ever conference in Japan on plutonium use sponsored by the Citizen's Nuclear Information Center, organizers said.

A highlight of the three-day discussion was Japan's policy of using plutonium, extracted by reprocessing from spent nuclear fuel, as a fuel for nuclear power plants up until the early 21st century, the organizers said. A long-term government projection shows Japan will have about 85 tons of plutonium by the year 2010.

Thomas Cochran, chairman of a nuclear program committee of the National Resources Defense Council of the United States, said Japan's possession of a huge amount of plutonium, convertible for nuclear arms, is likely to obstruct nuclear disarmament by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, they said.

Japan has ordered plutonium produced from reprocessed spent nuclear fuel at plants in Britain and France, which will start arriving in the fall of 1992.

Delegates from France and Britain pointed out the possibility of accidents during transportation by ship from the two nations to Japan.

### Chilean Delegation Calls for Increased Investment

*OW0111150791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1349 GMT 01 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—A Chilean economic delegation, currently visiting Japan for two days of talks with Japanese business leaders, has called for increased Japanese investment, Shinroku Morohashi, president of Mitsubishi Corp., said Friday.

Morohashi, who headed the Japanese team in the talks that ended earlier in the day, said the Chileans also requested that Japan import value-added products from Chile while transferring various technologies to help protect the environment in the country.

He also disclosed that the Japanese Government is conducting a study on giving Chile its first yen loans.

Argentine businessman Roberto de Andraca, head of the Chilean mission, expressed the hope that Japan would cooperate on ecological issues, such as helping afforestation in Chile.

### 'Peace Boat' People Return From DPRK Trip

*OW0211062691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0243 GMT 02 Nov 91*

[Text] Niigata, Nov. 2 KYODO—Some 200 people returned here Saturday from an eight-day trip to promote relations between Japan and North Korea.

The trip was organized by the Tokyo-based Civic Group Peace Boat.

During their stay in North Korea, the Japanese visitors met with North Korean people and students in Pyongyang and at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The visitors left Wonsan on October 26 aboard a North Korean passenger ship.

### Immigration Bureau Expels 70 Southeast Asians

*OW0211074491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0412 GMT 02 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Japanese authorities on Saturday expelled 70 Southeast Asians, including 19 women, for unlawfully working in Japan.

The Tokyo Immigration Bureau raided three apartment houses in Tokyo and deported 66 Malaysians, three Myanmarese [Burmese] and one Thai, Japanese officials said.

The deportees were mainly in their late 20s to early 30s and roughly half of them worked as construction workers or day laborers, the officials said. The oldest was 54 and the youngest was 16.

### Miyazawa Taps Nakasone, Takeshita as Advisers

*OW0111144191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1417 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Kiichi Miyazawa, newly appointed president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and next prime minister, on Friday asked Former Prime Ministers Yasuhiro Nakasone and Noboru Takeshita to assume the role of senior advisers to the party in a bid to form a unified party structure, LDP sources said.

Both Nakasone and Takeshita, contacted separately, accepted Miyazawa's offer, according to the sources.

On Thursday Miyazawa asked former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, who serves as president of the No. 1 faction founded by Takeshita, to assume the office of party vice president, the sources said.

Kanemaru is likely to accept the request, but the two agreed to wait and watch the reaction within the LDP and public opinion before deciding the time of installation, they added.

Meanwhile, new Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki indicated Friday he will not withdraw from the Takeshita faction although a party guideline on political reform stipulates that key party officers should leave factions behind once they assume their posts.

Watanuki and two other key party officials met Friday afternoon and agreed it is an individual decision whether or not to leave the faction to which they belong, the sources said.

Former Defense Agency Chief Koichi Kato of the Miyazawa faction is now almost certain to be named chief cabinet secretary after the members of the Miyazawa faction on Friday agreed to entrust the final decision to the new party president, the sources said.

Some members of the Miyazawa faction opposed picking Kato for the post of chief government spokesman because of Kato's alliance with Kanemaru in a bid to exclude members of the Mitsuzuka faction from key party posts.

Former Science and Technology Agency chief Yohei Kono of the Miyazawa faction surfaced as a candidate for a cabinet post Friday after party Secretary General Watanuki turned him down as deputy secretary general, the sources said.

### Factions Submit Requests for Cabinet Posts

*OW0211133691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—New ruling party leader Kiichi Miyazawa has picked two of his followers for his new cabinet to be formed Tuesday, party sources reported Saturday.

The sources said Koichi Kato, former Defense Agency head, will be named chief cabinet secretary and Yoshiyuki Toya given a portfolio in the cabinet. Both belong to the intraparty faction led by Miyazawa.

Miyazawa, 72, former deputy prime minister and finance minister, was elected Sunday to a two-year term as president of the Liberal Democratic Party, which controls the powerful House of Representatives.

He is certain to be elected prime minister at an extraordinary session of the Diet to be convened Tuesday.

The selection of Kato and Toya for Miyazawa's cabinet was endorsed at a meeting between Kunikichi Saito, acting head of the Miyazawa faction, and Ichiro Ozawa, a leader of the largest faction of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, the sources said.

Miyazawa has to distribute cabinet posts to other major factions carefully in order to maintain party unity.

The Takeshita faction is demanding five posts. Former Farm Minister Tsutomu Hata, a senior Takeshita faction member, has been tipped to become finance minister.

Ozawa called on Saito to give the post of trade minister to Kozo Watanabe and that Takashi Tawara be justice minister.

He also demanded Kunio Hatoyama be education minister and Keiwa Okuda transport minister.

Michio Watanabe, who came second in the party presidential race, has accepted an offer from Miyazawa to serve concurrently as deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Watanabe, in meeting with Ozawa on Saturday, demanded at least three posts for his followers, including that of director general of the Economic Planning Agency for Takeshi Noda, the sources said.

Watanabe urged Ozawa that cabinet posts be given to Taku Yamasaki and Hideo Watanabe.

The faction headed by former foreign minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka is seeking the portfolios of trade, transport, and education, for Masajuro Shiokawa, Shozaburo Nakamura, and Sohei Miyashita, respectively, the sources said.

## Finance Ministry To Limit Supplementary Budget

*OW0411102791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 04 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 4 KYODO—The Ministry of Finance, alarmed at an on-going slump in tax revenues, plans to limit the government's supplementary budget for the current fiscal year to several hundred billion yen, ministry sources said Monday.

The planned scale of the supplementary budget is in sharp contrast to those of the previous four years, which were supported by tax revenue gains amid an expanding economy. The supplementary budget for fiscal 1990 was 2,281 billion yen.

Since it is certain that tax revenues will fall far short of the initially estimated amount due to the economic slowdown, the ministry is considering limiting expenditure in the planned supplementary budget to such areas as damage relief and pay hikes for government employees, the sources said.

Japan's general-account tax revenues in the first half of fiscal 1991, announced by the ministry last Friday, fell 2.3 percent from a year earlier to 17,721.1 billion yen, causing fears of a tax revenue shortfall in the full fiscal year ending next March.

The ministry is preparing to draw up the supplementary budget ahead of Tuesday's opening of an extraordinary Diet session where former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa will be elected new prime minister.

Because of the tight financial situation, the ministry intends to forgo additional expenditure for public investment under the supplementary budget, the sources said.

The ministry plans to submit the supplementary budget to the extraordinary Diet session around early December to seek parliamentary approval by the end of this year, the ministry sources said.

## First Half Tax Revenues Down 2.3 Percent

*OW0111150591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1344 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 1 KYODO—Japan's general-account tax revenues in the first half of fiscal 1991, from April to September, fell 2.3 percent from a year earlier to 17,721.1 billion yen, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

Officials of the ministry's Tax Bureau said there are fears of revenue shortfalls in the current fiscal year, ending next March 31, but declined to predict how large the shortfalls will be.

The general-account tax revenues in September increased 0.9 percent from a year earlier to 2,883.2 billion yen.

September corporate tax revenue increased 3.5 percent to 498.5 billion yen.

The officials attributed the increase to delayed tax payments by companies which should have paid the tax in August.

For the first half of the fiscal year, revenues from the corporate tax fell 19.9 percent from a year earlier.

September revenues from the securities trading tax fell 53.1 percent to 28.9 billion yen amid the continuing slump in the stock market.

Those from the revenue stamp tax, mostly from real estate transactions, fell 13.9 percent to 125.3 billion yen.

But revenues from the inheritance tax increased 16.8 percent to 149.5 billion yen.

## North Korea

### U.S. Officials' Comments Called 'Impudent'

*SK0411113691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1058 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Solomon reportedly told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on October 31 that "serious threat to security" is being created in northeast Asia "because North Korea is refusing to implement its obligations to international nuclear safety."

And U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Carl Ford spoke ill of the system of the DPRK, crying that "what the United States demands is that North Korea totally abandon the development of nuclear weapons."

We cannot but pay due attention to such impudent remarks of ranking U.S. officials.

As far as the thrat to security in northeast Asia is concerned, it has been created because the United States has deployed a large number of nuclear weapons and their delivery means in and around South Korea and is ceaselessly staging nuclear war gambles.

From the historical point of view, it is the United States which dropped A-bombs on an island country in northeast Asia to massacre hundreds of thousands of people, and it is also the United States which took the lives of innocent fishermen by an H-bomb testing on the Bikini Islet.

This notwithstanding, the United States is making quite a noise as if it were interested in security and peace in northeast Asia. This is the height of effrontery.

It is the United States which is failing to implement its obligations to international nuclear safety.

Having deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in the southern part of the Korean peninsula, the United States is threatening the DPRK, a non-nuclear state. It is an exercise of its legitimate independent rights for our Republic to refuse to sign the nuclear safeguards accord under the continued U.S. nuclear threat. The United States would be well advised to correct its wrong way of thinking before talking about some other's implementation of obligations to international nuclear safety.

The demand of the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense that North Korea "abandon" the "development of nuclear weapons" is a sophism of those who are accustomed to reversing black and white.

As we have clarified time and again, the DPRK has no nuclear arms and it has neither capacity nor intention to produce it.

Hence, we have nothing to "abandon".

It is the United States itself which must give up the testing, production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons aimed at establishing domination over the whole of Korea and the world and completely and totally eliminate all the nuclear weapons and means of their delivery.

Uttering not a word about its criminal acts, the United States is slinging mud at us with a glib talk about "threat to security," "abandonment of the development of nuclear weapons" and the like. This is intended to divert elsewhere the strong public opinion and attention of the world's peaceloving people who call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, to maintain its troops and nukes there, justify its policy of "nuclear umbrella protection" and, furthermore, to find a pretext to inflict another nuclear holocaust upon mankind.

We cannot pardon the U.S. official figures who let loose such malicious remarks that "North Korea must not ignore the might of the U.S. forces as shown in the Gulf war," charging that our Republic is "failing to draw a lesson from a system which has already collapsed."

Their remarks fully reveal the wild ambition of the United States to ignite a war like the Gulf war on the Korean peninsula at any cost and thus conquer our Republic. This has given rise to a towering rage of the entire Korean people.

As for our system, it is a dignified socialist system which was chosen and is being defended and developed by our people themselves.

Our people, under the people-centred socialism of our own style, are united as firm as a rock behind the great leader and the great party.

Nobody and no nuclear threat and blackmail can frighten our people who are singleheartedly united or destroy our socialist system.

Before talking about "lesson", "might" and so forth, the United States must draw a proper lesson from the ignominious defeat they sustained in their attempts to conquer the just born DPRK in the 1950s.

The Korean people now is a stronger people than in the 1950s and the DPRK has become a most powerful country, independent, self- supporting and self-reliant in defense.

The United States must give up its foolish idea of invading our Republic again and act with discretion.

## U.S., ROK Begin 'Eagle 91' Military Maneuvers

*SK0311090491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets raised a curtain of the large-scale "Eagle 91" joint military manoeuvres against the northern half of Korea on November 1, according to military sources.

Participating in the manoeuvres are huge armed forces including the U.S. imperialist aggression forces present in South Korea, a U.S. Army special warfare unit based in the Pacific, combined airborne units under the puppet army special warfare command, the puppet army, police, the "homeland defence reserve force" and the "civilian defence corps", three million strong all told, and a large number of lethal weapons including warplanes, warships, tanks, armoured vehicles and artillery pieces.

The frantic war exercises lasting till the eighth of November are now being staged in a horrible atmosphere like a real war on the ground and in the sky and sea of South Korea.

A group of combatant ships of the puppet army carrying a large number of "commandoes" conducted in the waters off Pohang a naval landing offensive operation simulating an infiltration into the depth of North from the sea with the support of fighter-bombers, assault planes and observation planes.

The U.S. imperialists sent the command ship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet Blue Ridge to the waters off Ulsan of South Korea for a naval offensive operation exercise.

Artillery, tank, armoured vehicles and motorized infantry units of the puppet army quickly deployed in Uijongbu and Pochon areas were involved in madcap offensive war exercise against the North with the support of formations of F-16 and F-5 fighter-bombers.

The U.S. imperialists launched an exercise of quickly hurling into operational areas formations of C-130 and C-141 transport planes carrying "commandoes" from overseas bases.

They mobilized E-3A airborne warning and control plane, U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane and RV-1 army tactical reconaissance plane for espionage against the northern half of Korea.

## N-S Talks Delegation Condemns Exercises

*SK0311071891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[DPRK delegation to the North-South premiers talks 3 November statement on the U.S.-ROK joint military exercise "Eagle 91"—read by announcer]

[Text] Statement by the North side's delegation to the North- South high-level talks:

As is already known, at the recent fourth round of North-South high-level talks in Pyongyang, discussions were held on adopting a declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and on adopting an agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchanges between the North and South.

During the talks the delegates of the South side frequently talked about dialogue, peace, and peaceful reunification, and offered proposals for reconciliation and nonaggression. However, as soon as the South Korean authorities left the conference table and returned to Seoul, South Korea began holding a large-scale joint military exercise with the United States called Eagle, thus moving to intentionally aggravate the situation.

According to the joint statement issued by the South Korean puppet Defense Ministry and the U.S. Eighth Army Command, this war exercise will be held from 1 to 8 November throughout South Korea, 1,900 troops from the U.S. Army special forces stationed overseas, including the Green Berets, and 3 million puppet army active and reserve soldiers will participate, and even the U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise is expected to be mobilized.

The so-called Eagle joint military exercise will mobilize the U.S. forces of aggression, the South Korean puppet army, and even its reserves. This is an all-out guerrilla exercise and attack exercise to simultaneously carry out a surprise attack on important targets in the northern half of the Republic through forces of the special attack unit.

It is already a well-known fact throughout the world that the U.S. Green Berets are equipped with nuclear knapsacks and that their duty is to carry out surprise attacks on and destroy the other side's targets.

In April and September of this year, the South Korean puppet defense minister raved that South Korea will carry out a surprise attack on the North's nuclear facilities that do not even exist and that it will take some kind of military action. It is clear to everyone that this raving and the current war exercises are on the same line.

For the South Korean authority to hold the extremely reckless surprise attack exercise aimed at us, who are the counterpart of the upcoming delegate's contact for the North-South high-level talks and for the fifth round of North-South high-level talks, is very serious. This is clearly an act of betrayal toward our side and another grave challenge to the nation's peace and reunification.

Under the circumstances where there is talk about carrying out a surprise attack on the other side and where indiscriminate provocations are being committed, how can trust between the North and South be created and how can faithful dialogue be exchanged?

It is by no means a coincidence for the broad public opinion of the world to assess that the Eagle 91 joint military exercise is a military threat that puts the brakes on resolving the issue of nonaggression and a political consideration to put pressure on the North.

A joint statement was released during the Pyongyang talks on adopting a single document of agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchanges between the North and the South, although this was just an initial stage. As soon as this statement was released, the South Korean authorities began staging the large-scale Eagle 91 joint war exercise with the United States against us. This is the same act as before in which South Korea challenged the North-South dialogue for peaceful reunification with a declaration of confrontation and division when the North and the South confirmed the three principles of national reunification through the 4 July joint statement in the 1970's and when the prospects for North-South dialogue for peaceful reunification were brightened.

We view this kind of act by the South Korean authorities as going back on the loyalty toward their counterparts and throwing a wet blanket over the new progress that is taking place in the high-level talks and delegates' contact. We recognize that this is an act disappointing to all the people who hope to achieve good results in the dialogue and we also express deep worry over this matter.

The South Korean authorities must not carry out this two-faced act. If the South Korean authorities have the slightest interest in the North-South high-level talks and are willing to resolve the issue of the nation's peace and reunification, they must at this very moment stop the Eagle 91 joint military exercise and must not make indiscriminate remarks and acts to make the situation tense.

The South delegation to the North-South high-level talks must throw away the anachronistic concept of confrontation and sincerely hold dialogue with us with the correct position and attitude of resolving practically the issue of reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange between the North and South.

3 November 1991, Pyongyang

### Democratic Front Denounces Maneuvers

*SK0411110391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the South Korean National Democratic Front released a statement denouncing the provocative "Eagle 91" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u bellicose clique on November 1, according to radio Voice of National Salvation.

The statement notes what our people want is not North-South confrontation and the aggravation of tensions but reconciliation and settlement of peace, not division but reunification, and charges that the "Eagle 91" war exercises launched in disregard of all this is betrayal of the people and treachery to the nation.

The "Eagle 91" manoeuvres are an aggressive war game to annex the North by force of arms and extend the colonial system of South Korea to the whole of Korea and it is a menacing psychological warfare to bludgeon the North which is defending socialism under the banner of chuche into submission by military blackmail, the statement notes, and goes on:

The just-started war exercises clearly show that the No Tae-u belligerent group is a group of flunkeyist traitors who only seek South-North face-off and are dreaming only of "unification by prevailing over communism" with force of arms.

The South Korean National Democratic Front strongly demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the No Tae-u belligerent group look squarely at the strong anti-U.S. spirit of the people for peaceful reunification to achieve it in the 90s and immediately stop the "Eagle 91" joint military exercise.

And we once again urge the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from this land and sincere approach to the negotiations for the adoption of nonaggression declaration and signing of a peace agreement.

### Reunification Group Demands Halt

*SK0211114691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in a statement today demands an immediate stop to the joint military exercises codenamed "Eagle 91" of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

If they continue the aggressive military exercises in defiance of our warnings, they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom, the statement stresses, and goes on:

We cannot but take a serious view of the dangerous play with fire against us started by the U.S. ruling quarters and the South Korean authorities a week after the fourth north-South high-level talks was held to ease the tensions.

The South Korean ruling circles in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have launched large-scale joint military exercises to attack the dialogue partner after the two sides at the North-South high-level talks put on the agenda the questions of reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange between the North and the South and decided to adopt a joint agreement. This is an open denial of reconciliation and nonaggression, dialogue and reunification and an overt challenge to us.

The CPRF sternly denounces in the name of the entire Korean people the adventurous joint military exercises "Eagle 91" started by the U.S. imperialists and the South

Korean puppets against peace and peaceful reunification, branding them as a premeditated provocation to ignite a new war on the Korean peninsula.

For the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to claim that current military exercises are annual and "defensive" ones is no more than a pretext to cover up their dangerous war plot.

We consider that since provocative joint military exercises in South Korea against our republic are getting more reckless, neither reconciliation between the North and the South nor success in dialogue can be expected.

We cannot but have serious misgivings as to whether it is possible to solve the questions of peace and reunification of the country through dialogue and negotiation with the South Korean authorities who say one thing and do another.

It is not beneficial either to the United States or to the Korean peninsula that confrontation grows acute and danger of war increases on the peninsula.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities really mean what they say about "dialogue" and "peace" they should refrain from such dangerous war gamble as the "Eagle 91" military exercise which spoils the atmosphere of dialogue and disturbs peace.

The United States must not confine itself to talking about "arms reduction" and "withdrawal of nucear weapons" but virtually take its troops and nuclear weapons out of South Korea and stop nuclear war exercises at once.

The South Korean authorities, instead of trying to start a war against fellow countrymen in league with outside forces, must change their policy so as to promote national reconciliation and unity.

## U.S. 'Amphibious Readiness Exercise' Reported

*SK0311092391 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0824 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists started a large-scale amphibious readiness exercise dubbed Valiant Blitz on November 1 along the eastern coast of South Korea, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

Participating in the exercise lasting until Nov. 9 are nine U.S. Navy ships and a variety of naval patrol, tactical and logistical aircraft.

It is not fortuitous that the U.S. imperialists started a large- scale military manoeuvre along the eastern coast of South Korea, timing with the extremely provocative "Eagle 91" joint war exercises being staged in South Korea right after the fourth round of the North-South high-level talks closed.

By launching a large-scale landing operation and others in the sea intended to invade the northern half of Korea in support of the provocative "Eagle 91" joint military exercises, the U.S. imperialists vividly showed once again that they are harassers of peace on the Korean peninsula and the sworn enemies opposing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

## U.S. Blamed for Creating Nuclear War Danger

*SK0411055291 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0508 GMT 4 Nov 91*

["Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula Is Important Way of Defending World Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The danger of nuclear war is daily increasing on the Korean peninsula owing to the nuclear war manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists and it gravely menaces world peace and security, declares NODONG SINMUN in a signed article Sunday.

Saying that turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone is an important way of preventing a new thermo- nuclear war and safeguarding world peace, the article points out:

It is because the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula will check and frustrate the intention of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a nuclear war in Korea and expand it into a global thermonuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists have built nuclear bases everywhere and deployed there quantities of nuclear weapons.

They have deployed more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea and constantly threatened us and are watching for a chance to unleash a nuclear war.

The United States frequently stage "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other nuclear war games together with the South Korean puppets.

The U.S. troops present in South Korea and the South Korean puppets are staging large-scale joint military exercise codenamed "Eagle 91".

The United States is now talking about the withdrawal of the tactical nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea. But it keeps mum about the complete removal of the nuclear threat. And it openly declares that South Korea will remain under its "nuclear umbrella".

It is common knowledge that if a nuclear war breaks out in Korea it will spread into a global thermonuclear war.

The grave danger of nuclear war created on the Korean peninsula has not been created by us who have no nuclear weapons but entirely by the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and the continued nuclear blackmail of the U.S. imperialists against us.

If the danger of nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula and a durable peace is to be guaranteed in the region the U.S. nuclear weapons and aggression forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and the area be turned into a nuclear-free zone.

Only when the U.S. nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea can the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula be removed and world-wide thermonuclear war be prevented.

## U.S. Said Planning 'To Ignite' Nuclear War

*SK0311100391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 3 Nov 91*

["'Nuclear Umbrella Protection' for Nuclear War"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The United States is talking about the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea, but it has an intention to ignite a nuclear war, not removing the nuclear threat, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The news analyst goes on:

This is proved by the fact that the United States is now loudly crying for the "nuclear umbrella protection" of South Korea.

Bush said in a notice to the South Korean puppets that the U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea remains unchanged and South Korea will be as ever under the U.S. "protection of nuclear umbrella".

The doctrine of "nuclear umbrella protection" of the puppet clique is the threat of a nuclear war against us. The policy of the United States is a policy of strength with nuclear weapons as its basic means. Its essence is to attain the aggressive design by threatening other countries and nations by strength.

As shown by the doctrine of "nuclear umbrella protection" loudly advertised by the U.S. imperialists these days, the nuclear threat to the Korean people comes from the U.S. nuclear weapons deployed not only in South Korea but also in other regions of Asia and the Pacific and the U.S. mainland. This bespeaks that if they provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula it will swiftly develop into a global thermo-nuclear war and shows the dangerous nature of the doctrine of "nuclear umbrella protection" for South Korea. To describe the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea as a "deterrent" against someone's threat and as a means of guarantee for peace is a base sophism of those who dream of a nuclear war.

If the United States is interested in the peace of Korea, it should withdraw all its nuclear weapons and troops from South Korea at an early date and completely remove the nuclear threat to us, not loudly advertizing "nuclear umbrella protection".

## U.S. Call for Inspection 'Resolutely' Rejected

*SK0211043591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 2 Nov 91*

["High-Handed Provocative Blast"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—Former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger told a hearing at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that it is necessary to strictly cope with the DPRK's "nuclear development" and even take military steps to stop it beforehand.

Commenting on this slanderous outburst, a NODONG SINMUN news analyst today says:

It is a high-handed provocative blast hostile to the DPRK and an arrogant threat and blackmail by strength.

It is not fortuitous that his outburst was timed to coincide with the "Eagle 91" joint military exercise now under way in South Korea. It is nothing but a powder-reeking demagogic boloney for another war in Korea.

It is only too clear that his blast was based on Bush's "new military strategy" doctrine and another Korean war plan motivated by it.

The U.S. warmaniacs are trying to start a war on the Korean peninsula by all means so as to gratify their wild ambition for domination over whole Korea and go ahead with their anti-independent, anti-progress, anti-socialist Asia-Pacific strategy.

The United States is attempting to force a nuclear inspection upon the DPRK which is neither capable of developing nuclear weapons nor has the intention to do it, under the groundless pretext of the "DPRK's development of nuclear weapons". It is a high-handed act which can be done only by those who have given themselves up to the bad habit of dominating other countries and other nations and forcing their aggressive intention upon them.

We resolutely reject the United States' foolish attempt to force us to accept a nuclear inspection under the groundless pretext of our "development of nuclear weapons".

Its outcries over the DPRK's "development of nuclear weapons" are, in the final analysis, intended to cover up and justify its never-to-be-condoned criminal acts to start a nuclear war with more than 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

The United States must stop acting like a thief crying "stop thief!" and withdraw all its nuclear weapons and aggression forces from South Korea without delay.

### South 'Provocations' in DMZ Reported

*SK0411061091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 4 Nov 91*

["South Korean Puppets Stage Never-Ceasing Grave Military Provocations in Demilitarized Zone"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets posted at a battle position two armoured vehicles 1,700 meters east of the military demarcation line [MDL] marker No. 0350 in the demilitarized zone in the western sector of the front on November 3 and let them take a combat posture against our side.

Earlier, on October 25, the South Korean puppets installed a 90 mm recoilless gun and a 12.7 mm large-calibre machine gun at a position near the MP [military police] post south of the MDL marker No. 0800 in the central sector of the front.

On 21 occasions in September and October the South Korean puppets brought more than forty 90 mm recoilless guns, 12.7 mm large-calibre machine gun and other heavy weapons into the demilitarized zone and installed them at positions and committed military provocations by hurling more than 150,000 armed bandits into the demilitarized zone in this period.

### PRC Delegation Notes Deep Friendship

*SK0111151191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1455 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 1 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Jiangsu provincial committee of the Communist Party of China led by its secretary Shen Daren on visit to Korea referred to the China- Korea friendship on October 29 when it was interviewed by a KCNA reporter.

Noting that President Kim Il-song visited Jiangsu Province twice, the head of the delegation said:

He paid the first visit in April 1975. At that time respected President Kim Il-song visited Nanjing, conducted by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. This time he visited Nanjing and Yangzhou, accompanied by General Secretary Jiang Zemin.

The entire people in our Jiangsu Province as well as the Chinese people set great store by the Sino-Korean friendship and are filled with the determination to bring into full bloom this friendship through generations.

Giving impressions of his visit to Korea, he stressed: We could see that the Korean people under the leadership of the respected great leader President Kim Il-song are firmly adhering to their road in socialist construction.

Though the socialist movement is undergoing a temporary frustration, we are convinced that if we defend socialism, it will win victory without fail.

The secretary of the Nanjing city party committee said that the Sino-Korean friendship has been consolidated as today because it was personally formed by President Kim Il-song with Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries and cultivated by them for a long time.

He expressed the belief that the peoples of our two countries will advance forever shoulder to shoulder in the struggle to keep to the road of socialism and build it.

### Anti-U.S. Demonstrations in South Reported

*SK0311085291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—Thousands of students in Seoul on November 1 waged a fierce demonstration demanding the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, according to Voice of America.

Students of Korea University set fire to the hateful Stars and Stripes before demonstration.

VOA paid an attention to the fact that the students' demonstrations were staged before U.S. President Bush's scheduled trip to South Korea and timed to coincide with the provocative "Eagle 91" joint military exercises launched by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

According to another report, an estimated 200 students in Taegu waged a demonstration against anti-national market opening and the signing of the "Wartime Host Nation Support Agreement" between South Korea and the United States and threw fire-bottles at the "American cultural centre" in the city.

In the meantime, at the night of the same day more than 400 students of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul attacked two police booths in protest against the South Korean authorities' arrest of the chairman and vice-chairman of the general student council of the university.

### South Groups Establish New Alliance

*SK0411064191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—"Democratic National United Alliance", a new permanent umbrella organisation embracing the National Council of Student Representatives, the National Teachers Union, the Coalition for National Democratic Movement and other dissident democratic forces of South Korea, will shortly be formed, according to a CBS report from Seoul.

The preparatory committee of the organisation at a press conference held in the office of Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] in Seoul on November 2 stated that the question of forming the permanent umbrella organisation had been discussed from early June and that "Democratic National United Alliance" will be inaugurated on December 1.

It declared that the "Alliance", as a political representative of the grassroots mass organisations, aims at establishing a democratic government through the grand democratic coalition sponsored by the people in the 1992- 1993 period of the change of "power" and it will have a powerful leadership over the affiliated organisations.

## Reunification Group Forms Overseas Headquarters

*SK0311101291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Pyongyang November 3 (KCNA)—The joint overseas liaison headquarters of the Pan-National Alliance of [Korean] Youth and Students for the Country's Reunification (Pomchonghaknyon) was inaugurated. A Pyongyang meeting of youth and students was held here Saturday to make public the declaration on the formation of this headquarters and the joint declaration for independence, democracy and reunification of the Korean youth and students in the North, South and overseas.

Chairman Choe Hyon-tok of the Korean students committee made a report at the meeting.

He said: It is a special event in the history of our nation for the reunification movement that we came to proclaim on November 2 all at once in the North, South and overseas the formation of the joint overseas liaison headquarters of the Pomchonghaknyon in accordance with the agreements and resolution which were made at the talks of youth and students in the North, South and overseas for reunification held in Panmunjom on August 15 and the recent meeting for summing up the grand reunification festival held in Pyongyang and at the initiative of the "national council of student representatives" of South Korea.

The formation of the joint overseas liaison headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon has made it possible to put the building of Pomchonghaknyon on a higher stage and provided conditions and possibility to unite as one the struggle for national reunification taking place in the North, the South and the overseas centering around Pomchonghaknyon and wage the struggle in a more organized way even before its formation.

The reporter said that the formation of Pomchonghaknyon, a solidarity organization of the youth and students in the North, the South and overseas should be proclaimed with the next August 15 as an occasion.

The declaration on the formation of the joint overseas liaison headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon in the name of the Korean students committee, Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] of South Korea and all the overseas Korean youth and students organizations and a joint declaration for independence, democracy and reunification of the youth and students in the North, the South and the overseas were made public at the meeting.

The declaration on the formation noted that the formation of the joint overseas liaison headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon by the youth and students in the North, the South and the overseas is a precious fruition based on the lesson of the bloody struggle for nearly half a century which keenly experienced the importance of the great national unity.

The formation of the joint overseas liaison headquarters of Pomchonghaknyon, the declaration said, is a solemn declaration of our youth to turn a new chapter of national independence and great unity, being the proud driving force of the struggle for reunification.

Its formation has provided a solid foundation to form Pomchonghaknyon, an independent solidarity organization of our youth and students in the North, the South and the overseas and to wage our struggle for reunification more vigorously through an organized and united struggle on a nation-wide scale, stressed the declaration.

The joint declaration for independence, democracy and reunification of the youth and students in the North, the South and the overseas emphasized such problems as taking the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the absolute principles and thoroughly embodying them in the struggle for national reunification, waging a struggle for achieving national reunification by the strength of our nation itself against any outside interference and waging a powerful struggle in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the adoption of a North-South non-aggression declaration for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear weapon-free zone and achieving peaceful reunification.

## South's 'Confidence-Building' Proposal Viewed

*SK0411104691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0956 GMT 4 Nov 91*

["South Side Must Not Lay Obstacle to Solution of Nonaggression Problem With 'Confidence-Building First Doctrine'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 4 (KCNA)—If the South side truly has interest and sincerity in preventing a war and achieving peace, it must not lay an obstacle in the way of agreement on nonaggression by resorting to the "confidence-building first doctrine," stresses NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

By "confidence-building first" the South Korean authorities mean, in a nutshell, that "steps for the confidence-building" guaranteeing nonaggression should be taken separately, since an agreement on nonaggression cannot be relied on, even if the North and the South reach it, the article says, and continues:

What matters here is that the South side artificially separates nonaggression and confidence-building and opposes them to each other.

These problems are not different. The declaration of nonaggression itself is the starting point of confidence-building and a most important guarantee for it.

When the sides promise nonaggression, they would guarantee to each other that there would be no threat of northward invasion nor threat of "southward invasion". Then the distrust caused by it would be dispelled and confidence be created between the North and the South.

What matters next in the "confidence-building first doctrine" is that the South side says it cannot rely on an agreement on nonaggression, dismissing it as a "scrap of paper" before it is adopted.

This reveals the intention of the South Korean authorities not to abide by a document of agreement on nonaggression, though they sign it in the future.

If the South Korean authorities would not place confidence even in the agreement on nonaggression, an important thing related to the security of the nation, there would be nothing, in fact, to be agreed upon between the North and the South and the talks between the sides itself would be meaningless.

What matters also in the "confidence-building first doctrine" is that the "article of confidence-building" contains points such as "exchange of information" and "observation of exercises" which are not directly related to nonaggression nor can practically guarantee nonaggression.

To exchange "military information" while keeping the present armed forces and "observe each other's exercises" while giving a free rein to massive war games cannot remove the possible danger of war. Such "exchange of information" and "observation of exercises" have no more than a symbolic meaning at the present time when modern technologies have reached a high level.

Moreover, it is obvious that the South Korean authorities cannot exchange trustworthy "military information" with us under the condition that the United States holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the South Korean Army.

We clearly see the fictitious and unrealistic nature of the assertion about "exchange of information" in the fact that the South Korean authorities cannot utter a word about the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea.

It is needless to say that confidence cannot be built through the exchange of hollow "military information" while concealing such important military information as the presence of nuclear weapons.

The South side must withdraw its wrong assertions and respond with a positive attitude to an agreement on North-South nonaggression declaration.

### South's Increased Police Force Denounced

*SK0211044191 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0424 GMT 2 Nov 91*

["Scheme To Reinforce Suppressive Forces"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppet police agency planned to reinforce police by more than 3,000 men by November 15 and post them at the police stations and police booths in Seoul and other major cities and mobilize hundreds of reserve patrol cars and patrol vehicles and other equipment in suppression under the pretext of "increasing forces for public peace," says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

The news analyst says:

This fact gives a glimpse of the ferocity of the "Sixth Republic regime" bent on maintaining power by putting down the people at the point of the bayonet and the miserable lot of the No Tae-u group which cannot survive a moment without relying on the fascist suppressive forces.

The No Tae-u group contend that the drastic increase of the police and its equipment is a step for the "security of the people" and not for suppression of demonstrations. But this is a jargon of those feeling a guilty conscience.

The purpose sought by the No Tae-u group in introducing new mobile equipment and sharply reinforcing the police force and other suppressive forces is an allout suppression of the democratic forces.

Mean is the No Tae-u group which is advertising their plan to let loose more hunting dogs in repressing the democratic forces as a step for the "security" of the people.

### KCNA Reviews 2 Nov Pyongyang Press

*SK0211045891 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*0427 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang November 2 (KCNA)—Dailies here today report that the great leader President Kim Il-song received the outgoing Rwandan ambassador to Korea when the latter paid a farewell call on him.

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from Anerood

Jugnauth in reply to his greetings to the latter upon his reelection as prime minister of Mauritius, says NODONG SINMUN.

The daily carries an article dealing with the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song in making a more effective use of hot springs and mineral water of the country for the promotion of the people's health.

Works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were studied and disseminated abroad, reports the press.

Printed in NODONG SINMUN are messages of greetings to the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] from foreign party leaders on the 46th WPK founding anniversary.

NODONG SINMUN runs an editorial entitled "Mass Political Work Is an Important Task for All Officials" and MINJU CHOSON an editorial calling for the development of science and technology to a new, higher stage.

Economic news of the press includes reports that a 20,000-ton cargo vessel has been built at the North Hamgyong provincial shipbuilding complex, the construction of Tongil Street has entered the last stage and a gathering for year-end account settlement and income distribution was held on the Wangjaesan cooperative farm in Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province.

Dailies carry a photo-illustrated report that seven young coal miners were provided with wedding tables imbued with the benevolence of our party.

Papers convey foreign public voices supporting the proposal to found a democratic confederal republic of Koryo and demanding the return of old man Yi In-mo, a former war correspondent of the Korean People's Army, to the northern half of Korea.

They inform the readers that Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, sent a letter to the South side's preparatory committee for the seminar on "Peace in Asia and Role of Women" to be held in Seoul.

NODONG SINMUN comments on the announcement of the South Korean puppet police agency that suppressive personnel and equipment will be largely increased within November on the plea of "strengthening forces for public peace."

The U.S. imperialists conducted more than 200 aerial espionage on the northern half of Korea in October and the South Korean peasants demanded that the authorities raise the purchase price of autumn grains, according to the press.

Papers carry articles saying that the "three principles" brought forward by the South Korean authorities at the fourth round of the inter-Korean high-level talks were aimed at delaying the discussion of matters and blocking the progress of the talks.

NODONG SINMUN in a commentary lashes out at the war blast let out by Schlesinger, former U.S. secretary of defence, against the DPRK at a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Papers inform the readers that a speech of Comrade Jiang Zemin was brought out in booklet in China, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam paid an official visit to Thailand, the president of Namibia outlined the diversification of the national economy, the Kenyan president stated that the peoples of all countries should decide upon their political and social destinies by themselves, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN carried an article titled "Socialism Is Our Correct Option."

The paper introduces the achievements gained by the Cuban working people in socialist economic construction.

The paper runs an article headlined "Miyazawa Cabinet Appearing on the Scene" and an article denouncing the scheme of the U.S. to keep nuclear weapons in South Korea.

MINJU CHOSON observes the 37th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria and the tenth anniversary of the independence of Antigua and Barbuda.

## South Korea

### No Tae-u Discusses Prospects for Reunification

*AU0311201491 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 1 Nov 91 p 8*

[Christoph Bertram report on interview with South Korean President No Tae-U "in his new palace"; date not given: "Tentative Steps Toward Unity"]

[Excerpts] Seoul, end of October—Just like the Germans, the Koreans have called for unity for a long time. Now that it is no longer altogether improbable, they feel rather strange about it. The Koreans, who have been divided since 1945 into a communist North and an authoritarian South that has opened itself up to democracy only in recent years, are concerned about other things at the moment: The North is facing the question as to how its acute economic and supply crisis can be overcome, and the South is concerned about how the succession to State President No Tae-u, whose term of office will expire in the spring of 1993, can be regulated. "We are not prepared for unification," Pak Kwon-sang [name as published], who is probably the most respected journalist in South Korea because of his liberal views and his precise judgment, has stated.

The German example is both tempting and frightening. The North is afraid of a collapse similar to the one that the GDR leadership suffered, and the South fears the political and economic heritage that it might be facing if the iron curtain along the 30th parallel were lifted. In the long run, Pyongyang aims at the coexistence of two different government systems in one country, whereas Seoul wants complete state unity. Over the short term, both countries only want one thing: They hope that the process of political rapprochement may proceed carefully and in a controlled manner—as many citizens in the old GDR and FRG hoped in the year of German unification 1989-90.

South Korea's State President No Tae-u does not conceal his preference for small steps on the path to unity. During an interview in his new palace, a light and spacious building in the traditional Korean style—he openly stated what politicians in Bonn said only in private talks at the time: "Our goal is not radical changes in the North, but a gradual and, thus, reliable transformation."

This does by now signify sympathy for the communist regime in the North led by Kim Il-song, who tried to enforce reunification under the communist flag in a war in 1950. What No wants is to initiate a dialogue between the North and the South. "The way German unification was achieved—one country was incorporated into the other—makes North Korea extremely distrustful," No Tae-u stressed. He wants to proceed carefully, so that the North, where people are afraid that their state might not survive, does not block any progress.

"We must try to eliminate these fears. We must not appear as a threat to the North. For this reason, we are prepared for mutual recognition, we are willing not to interfere in internal affairs, and we are ready to renounce any measures that might pose a danger to the communist system. Quite the contrary. We want to help them preserve their system so that the situation of the people can be improved." In the difficult dialogue with the North, the president aims at modest short-term goals. It should become possible for members of families who have been separated by the Korean war to see each other, trade relations should develop, and communication should become possible.

However, the leadership in Pyongyang views even these proposals as an attempt by a drug dealer to make people addicts of dangerous substances by giving them a few free samples. Participants in the meetings between the prime ministers of North and South Korea, agreed in 1990—the most recent meeting took place in Pyongyang last week after a long interruption—have reported about an outburst by a delegate from North Korea. "It was the exchange of peoples and goods that brought about the collapse of the GDR. We will never allow anything like that in our country." As a matter of fact, this is not a correct analysis of what happened in Germany: The GDR survived decades of comprehensive trade relations with the West and even numerous contacts of all kinds. However, Kim Il-song's subjects have not only been isolated from the South but from the whole world for nearly 50 years. One might compare them to Japanese soldiers who appeared a few years ago and who had never been told that World War II had ended a long time ago.

A real iron curtain still exists along the 38th Parallel on the Korean peninsula, the dividing line between the North and the South: There are no telephone lines, no postal links, no possibilities for travel. It is a no-man's-land where over 1.7 million soldiers are facing each other in a hostile manner. Will the subjects of the dictator in Pyongyang still obey him if he opens the wall that he has drawn around them only to the slightest extent? "North Korea's primary concern is that human contacts, let alone an opening-up of the society, might threaten the stability of the system," No Tae-u pointed out. [passage omitted]

No Tae-u proposed the following phases of cooperation: Joint development projects and joint ventures between the two Koreas should develop a basis for mutual assistance, joint prosperity, and coexistence. On this basis it would be possible to tackle bilateral problems, including military problems, with greater trust. As a next step, both sides might establish permanent representations in Pyongyang and Seoul respectively. Increasing cooperation might then lead to some kind of commonwealth. "With the help of this interim solution, we will finally achieve political integration," No Tae-u stressed. This timetable is in some ways similar to the 10-point plan for German unification presented by Chancellor Kohl in November 1990. It provides for practical cooperation, which should first lead to a treaty-based community, later maybe to a confederation, and eventually to a joint state. [passage omitted]

## Prime Minister Says No 'Secret' Aid to North

*SK0211003191 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 91 p 2*

[Text] Prime Minister Chong Won-sik made it clear yesterday that the government has neither a plan nor intention to provide economic assistance in "secret" to North Korea.

"I doubt that North Korea is ready to accept our assistance and to make it known to its people" Chong said during a question-and- answer session with senior journalists after making keynote speech to the Korea Newspaper Editors' Association at the Press Center yesterday morning.

He revealed that North Korea is concealing the truth that it has received 5,000 tons of rice in barter trade from South Korea. Instead, North Korea describes the rice as a "gift from Great Leader Kim Il-song," said Chong.

He said in a clear voice, "Therefore, the government neither feels it necessary nor has the slightest intention to grant economic assistance to North Korea in a secret manner."

Chong observed that North Korea will seek economic assistance from Japan in a desperate effort to save its collapsing economy.

North Korea is expected to raise funds by selling the real properties of schools managed by "Chongnyon," or a pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, said Chong. There are some 300 primary and middle schools managed by the organization in Japan but an increasing number of schools are about to close because of the lack of students, according to Chong.

Asked about the prospects for the next inter-Korean premiers' talks set for Dec. 10-13 in Seoul, Chong said that he is neither optimistic nor pessimistic. North Korea shows no signs of having changed their basic policy regarding national unification despite the rather successful outcome of the fourth round of talks in Pyongyang on Oct. 22-25, he said.

Chong was referring to the fact that North Korea still adheres to its strategy to communize the South by force.

South and North Korea agreed to draft a basic agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression and exchanges and cooperation between the South and the North, during the Pyongyang talks.

Working-level contacts will begin next week in the truce village of Panmunjom to draft the basic agreement, Chong predicted.

He denied forecasts by local reports that the government is ready to make "some concessions" and sign the nonaggression agreement with North Korea during the forthcoming talks.

"The government has not the slightest intention to accept the North Korean proposal for a nonaggression pact unless its implementation and observation is guaranteed by concrete measures," Chong declared in a resolute manner.

He then asserted that the South and the North should take military confidence-building measures such as the exchange of military information and prior notice of the deployment of forces and their exercises, before taking up the nonaggression issue.

Chong also said that the southern delegation to the premiers' talks made it clear to the North that, even if the nonaggression pact is signed between the two sides, it will not affect the status of bilateral and multilateral agreements each side has concluded with third countries.

He was referring to the mutual assistance agreement between North Korea and China, and the Mutual Defense Treaty between South Korea and the United States, in particular.

Furthermore, the projected signing of the nonaggression agreement would not lead to the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea as insisted on by the North, he said.

He reiterated that the South would never seek unification by "absorption" of the North by the South.

## Seoul To Probe German Nuclear Aid to North

*SK0411131491 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today issued an urgent directive to the ROK mission in Germany to determine the exact background of some reports that a German business company exported containers for radioactive materials to North Korea. The directive also urged the mission to contact the German Government to acquire information on North Korea's nuclear capabilities and development of facilities.

## North Said Stalling on Safeguards Accord Signing

*SK0411033491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea's demand that the U.S. nuclear umbrella no longer be held over South Korea goes against an international agreement set out by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and the United Nations Security Council, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The demand was Pyongyang's excuse to delay signing the obligatory nuclear safeguards accord and refuse outside inspection of its nuclear-related facilities, a Ministry statement said.

The three original nuclear nations, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, agreed in 1968 when they signed the NPT that they would provide "security assurance" for non-nuclear nations. The assurance was provided at the strong request of countries without nuclear weapons at the time, and the three agreed to protect them under their nuclear umbrella.

The U.N. Security Council supported this assurance by adopting a resolution the same year, it said.

North Korea's NODONG SINMUN, organ of the ruling Workers' (Communist) Party, said Friday that North Korea would not sign a nuclear safeguards accord unless the U.S. nuclear umbrella were furled [as received] over the South.

The umbrella, the paper said, was itself a nuclear threat against the North.

## North 'Enthusiastic' to Direct Trade With South

*SK0311124291 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 91 p 2*

[Text] Direct trade between the South and North is likely to make greater progress as North Korea has reacted positively to the idea of direct trade with the South.

A government official said on 2 November: Our side called on the North to increase direct trade with the

South during the fourth round of the South-North high-level talks. The North hinted that it would respond to direct trade provided that it is kept secret.

The official continued: When our side objected on the grounds that secrecy is impossible given the principle of diversity that governs our society, the North side said it would inform us of its stand after coordinating it internally. The North side, however, was clearly more enthusiastic than before.

It has also been reported that specific negotiations for importing medicinal herbs and construction materials, including pebbles, are under way. Attention is focused on how the negotiations will end.

Our side's five-man delegation headed by Yim Tok-song, president of the herb clinics in Seoul, contacted Choe Chang-sik, vice minister of North Korea's Ministry of Public Health, at the international conference on traditional herbal medicines held in Beijing 18-22 October. According to a report, they agreed in principle on importing North Korean-produced herbs.

### Japanese Magazine Lists North Troop Deployments

*SK0311043191 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Nov 91 p 1*

[Text] It was learned that North Korea has dispatched ground troops amounting to four army corps around the armistice line and that there is an East and West Sea fleet command respectively in Wonsan and Nampo.

This was revealed in the 11 November edition of BART, a Japanese biweekly newsmagazine, in which it carries a special article entitled, "The Last of the Red Empire—North Korea," which was recently obtained by SEOUL SINMUN. This is the first time the disposition of the North Korean Army and specific names of where they are located has been reported.

According to BART, North Korea has dispatched the No. 1 Army Corps Command at Hoeyang, Kangwon Province, which is the eastern front situated near the armistice line. The No. 5 Army Corps Command is in Pyonggang, Kangwon Province, which is the central front. Also, the No. 2 Army Corps Command is in Pyongsan, North Hwanghae Province, and the No. 3 Army Corps Command is in the Kangso District of Nampo, the two of which compose the western front, and the No. 4 Army Corps Command is in Haeju, South Hwanghae Province.

With the number of troops in one army corps estimated to be around 36,000 troops, it seems that the number of North Korean troops dispatched along the current armistice line amounts to 144,000 troops.

Military experts at home and abroad point out that 650,000 North Korean ground forces, which totals 65 percent of North Korea's 1 million ground forces, are concentrated in the south of the Pyongwon Railway line, which links Pyongyang and Wonsan. They say that this is a great threat to the ROK and assess that the forward disposition of the four army corps that can unilaterally attack the armistice line is a "very serious aspect."

In the case of the navy in the West Sea, with the command of the West Sea fleet as the axis, naval bases are concentrated in Pipagot, Chodo, Sachon, and Haeju, which are situated between Nampo and the armistice line.

### 'Large-Scale Explosion' North of DMZ Observed

*SK0311015191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—A large-scale explosion was observed in early Wednesday [30 October] morning near the Pyonggang Railroad Station in North Korea, some five kilometers north of the central frontline, the Defense Ministry said Saturday [2 November].

Judging on the loudness of the blasting and the size of the flash, the explosion is believed to be a massive one, different from mine explosions observed in the past, the Ministry said.

South Korean guards at the Demilitarized Zone witnessed the explosion, according to the Ministry. A Ministry official said that the explosion was confirmed by North Korean radio reports. The northern radios did not give details about the explosion but that North Korean Army was assisting the rehabilitation work.

Another source said that the explosion was supposed to be an accident and not it was not related with a nuclear bomb test.

The accident seemed to have been an explosion of hundreds of tons of explosives and tens of people may have been killed in the accident, the source said.

#### Further on Explosion

*SK0311015591 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Nov 91 p 3*

[Text] A large-scale explosion and flashes were detected at a region about 5-7 kilometers north of the Military Demarcation Line by the South Korean observation soldiers last Wednesday [30 October], the Defense Ministry said yesterday.

A ministry spokesman said that the blast which took place apparently near Pyonggang Railroad Station at 1 a.m. was not an explosion of mines when judged by its intensity.

The explosion accompanying flashes occurred in the North Korean side just north of Cholwon and Kumhwa, Kangwon province, he said.

## North Reportedly Bans Visits by Koreans in U.S.

*SK0411020091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0026 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Los Angeles, California, Nov. 3 (YONHAP)—North Korea has banned visits by Koreans living in the United States for an indefinite period without giving any reason for the action.

Two groups of Korean-Americans were to have visited North Korea in October but were told by the Association of Dispersed Family Reunion in Canada that no visits would be allowed for "some time," an informed source said Sunday.

It is not known why North Korea decided to cancel the visits and impose the travel ban.

## Women's Group Proposes 6 Nov Panmunjom Contact

*SK0411054391 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0300 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] The committee to promote a Seoul symposium on "women's role for peace in Asia" has sent a telephone message to Yo Yon-ku, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea. The message proposed that, to discuss the delay of the symposium at the request of the North Korean side, a working-level contact between women representatives of the North and the South be held at the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at 1400 on 6 November.

The committee revealed that, to discuss various issues at the request of the North Korean side, Yi Hyo-chae, member of the committee to promote Seoul symposium and chairman of the Korean Women's Group; Yi U-chong, vice chairman of the Korean National Christian Council; Yun Chong-ok, corepresentative of the council to cope with the issue of women entertainer groups for Japanese soldiers, will be sent to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission with a Panmunjom liaison official on 6 November.

## Samsung, USSR Sign Joint TDX Plant Deal

*SK0411084791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (YONHAP)—Samsung Electronics of South Korea and Automatic Telephone Exchange [ATE] of the Soviet Union signed a joint venture agreement over the weekend to set up a TDX (time division exchange) factory with an annual capacity of 1.5 million subscriber lines in the Russian Republic, a Samsung spokesman said Monday.

He said the Samsung-ATE venture would turn out 3.75 million lines of TDXs between 1992 and 1996 and 15 million lines between 1997 and 2006. The project was capitalized at 38.22 million U.S. dollars, with Samsung putting up 46 percent, ATE 44 percent and 5 percent each for Soyuz and Sviaz. The factory will be in Pskov, 300 kilometers southwest of St. Petersburg.

Samsung had opened an experimental 2,000-line TDX switching system in the Suzdalskaya phone office of St. Petersurg, he said.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Korean Ambassador Kong No-myong talked by the phone in a test of the system.

## Soviet Far East Commander Arrives for Seminar

*SK0411083191 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Nov 91 p 1*

[Text] Lieutenant General Novozhilov (52), commander of the Soviet Far East Military Command, arrived in Kimpo Airport at 1200 on 3 November for a visit to the ROK.

Lieutenant General Novozhilov will attend an international symposium to be held in the Seoul Inter-Continental Hotel for two days starting 4 November under the auspices of the Research Institute of U.S. and Soviet Affairs in Tanguk University (Director Kim Yu-nam, professor of International Politics), with the theme, "Changes in Soviet Military Policy and the Nuclear Issue and Arms Control on the Korean Peninsula."

Commander Novozhilov will give a keynote speech at the symposium entitled, "The Soviet View on Security in the Asia-Pacific Region."

### Urges Area Troop Reduction

*SK0411090291 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0800 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Novozhilov, commander of the Soviet Far East Military Command, revealed that the Soviet Union will continue reducing its armed forces in Northeast Asia, including the reduction of its armed forces in the Far East to 120,000 troops.

Commander Novozhilov attended an international symposium held today under the auspices of the Research Institute for U.S. and Soviet Affairs in Tanguk University.

Commander Novozhilov stressed that the Soviet Union has cut its strategic missiles by 40 percent and fighters by 50 percent since 1988 to relax tensions in Northeast Asia and that its arms reduction will continue in the future, too.

Commander Novozhilov also stated that the Soviet Union will change its military service system into a professional army and will reorganize its military system so as to maintain 3 million troops.

Stressing that the United States and the Soviet Union do not want discord erupting on the Korean peninsula, Commander Novozhilov said that North and South Korea should reduce their armed forces deployed along the Military Demarcation Line and that foreign troops must be withdrawn from the Korean peninsula.

Pertaining to the Team Spirit exercise, Commander Novozhilov noted that the military training itself does not constitute any problem but that reduction of the scale of the exercise is desirable for creating trust in Northeast Asia.

In the meantime, Lazov [as transliterated], director of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Far East Bureau, stressed that it is a basic Soviet position to call on North Korea to unconditionally accept nuclear inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. However, he revealed that the Soviet Union has no plan to apply military and political pressure on North Korea concerning the issue of nuclear inspection.

## Defector Reviews North's PRC, USSR Policy

*SK0211063191 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 30 Oct 91 p 5*

[Ninth installment of article entitled, "Ko Yong-hwan, Former Interpreter for Kim Il-song and High-Ranking North Korean Diplomat, Speaks"]

[Text] As was proven by President Kim Il-song's recent visit to China, North Korea's "double-dealing diplomacy" toward China and the Soviet Union has now ended.

The feelings of the North Korean leadership on China—the suzerain state of socialism—are complex, however, because the North Korean leaders, while advocating the common front of socialism in Asia, are attempting to persuade their old Chinese friends that ties between China and North Korea are more important than ever before. But the Chinese leaders are not being persuaded.

This agonizes the North Korean leaders in their diplomacy.

When China officially participated in the Seoul Olympics in 1988, North Korea concluded that the unilateral honeymoon period between North Korea and China had, in actuality, ended. North Korea is aware of the fact that China, which is proposing "economic opening" as a major national policy, will finally accept South Korea's capital and technology. Based on this, the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and China is only a matter of time and will be realized sooner or later according to the trend of the times, which no one can check.

This notwithstanding, the North Korean leaders' expectations for China are tenacious. At the end of 1986, North Korea deployed a new military unit called "the Ninth District Command" in Kanggye, Chagang Province, which is a border district. The Ninth District Command, whose mission is to guard the Yalu River banks, was reorganized and expanded from a border garrison and outwardly composed of a small number of troops. North Korea's real intention in deploying this new unit, however, was to apply "silent pressure" on the Chinese leadership, which was rapidly improving its relations with South Korea.

Because the fact that a large South Korean tourist group climbed Mt. Paektu from China in early 1987 was unanimously reported by the South Korean press, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam convened an urgent meeting of cadre officials with a rank above section chief in the Foreign Ministry. At this meeting, Kim stated with anger, "we regarded China as the safe rear area, but the South Korean people climbed Mt. Paektu carrying the Taeguk-ki [national flag of the ROK] and shouting 'Long live the ROK!' This is the same as if China stabbed a knife in our back and seized South Korea's hand." Thus, by deploying military units in China-North Korea border areas, where the South Korean people visit in groups, North Korea attempted to convey its "silent message" to China, warning that it is concerned with China's present attitude and wishes China to refrain from contacting South Korea.

Since contact between South Korea and China became frequent in 1981 and 1982, North Korea began to show a nervous reaction. In a Foreign Ministry staff meeting held in 1985, those in charge of Chinese affairs openly declared that "South Korean-Chinese relations would not develop into establishing a trade mission or a consulate." The high-ranking officials in the Ministry, however, rebuked their easygoing attitude and idea, stressing that "where there is smoke, there is fire."

After that, since late 1988, a sense of defeat that "the establishment of South Korean-Chinese diplomatic relations is inevitable," began to spread within the Foreign Ministry. A directive was handed down to all Foreign Ministry officials to "delay to the maximum the establishment of South Korean-Chinese relations as long as possible."

Following this, last year, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, responsible counselor Ko Song-sun, and other officials gathered and discussed measures to cope with such a situation. They concluded that "diplomatic relations between the two countries will be established before the first half of 1992." Thus, they were absorbed in seeking a way to delay the establishment of diplomatic relations for a year or even six months. The measures they developed during this meeting were as follows:

First, North Korea will instill the Chinese leaders with its opinion that, because the United States and other Western nations are going to invade China and North Korea in such a way as to overthrow the political system in a peaceful manner, as they ruined the Soviet Union and socialist countries in Eastern Europe, China and North Korea should strengthen their ideological unity and jointly cope with such a situation.

Second, North Korea will strive to deepen personal relations further with senior Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, the highest leader in China, Premier Li

Peng, and General Secretary of the party Jiang Zemin. North Korea will stress that the relations between the leaders of two countries were "forged with blood."

Third, North Korea will expand exchanges of delegations between it and China to the maximum extent, regardless of their level, and see to it that the domains of such exchanges are open to all sectors without limit, including politics, culture, and sports.

Thus, the issue of South Korea and China establishing diplomatic relations has been the diplomatic issue that concerns North Korea the most. Realizing that unconditionally blocking the establishment is impossible, however, North Korea is making all possible efforts to delay this as long as possible. Furthermore, North Korea is well aware that China will maintain ideological homogeneity and will extend political support to North Korea but is not in a position give economic assistance to North Korea. In particular, unlike their political ties, China and North Korea are in the "one to one" position without the slightest degree of "overcharges or discount," in terms of trade relations. China responded to North Korea's appeal for economic assistance with advice on Chinese-style economic opening. As a result, North Korea is carefully reviewing the introduction of a Chinese-style model on economic opening and is willingly listening to China's advice.

Economic opening, however, will bring about political reform at last. At the same time, China, even though it opened some areas, will not be affected seriously because it is a big country. Because North Korea is geographically small, however, it may face a certain risk when it opens itself. Taking this into consideration, we may say that the North Korean leaders are standing at a crossroads of choices.

On the other hand, North Korea gave up considerably great political expectations for the Soviet Union since 1987, when Gorbachev gave rise to the fierce wind of perestroyka.

North Korea defined Gorbachev as a more severe revisionist and reformist than Khrushchev, who waged a movement for downgrading Stalin. According to this judgment, North Korea developed a strategy for acquiring maximum practical military and economic benefits from the Soviet Union, although there are no more subjects to discuss with the Soviet leaders.

## Defector Exposes Kim Chong-il's Personal Life

*SK0311121691 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 3 Nov 91 p 5*

[Tenth and final installment of article entitled, "Ko Yong-hwan, Former Interpreter for Kim Il-song and High-Ranking North Korean Diplomat, Speaks"]

[Text] Kim Chong-il, heir to the "Kim Il-song dynasty," does not have the same political charisma as his father. Furthermore, his morality is remarkably inferior to his father's. This may be a great misfortune for North Koreans.

People say many things about Kim Chong-il. However, his true nature and personality have been fully described: He is living extravagantly and luxuriously by operating such fantastic groups as "the Amisan Mission" and "Team of Joy."

Kim Chong-il never eats anything that is produced in North Korea.

He eats only food that the "Amisan Mission" imports from overseas to satisfy his fastidiousness about food and to treat the "dear comrade leader" with all courtesy and propriety.

"Amisan" is the name of a small, 153 meter-high mountain located at the foot of Mt. Taesongsan, north of the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Sosong district, Pyongyang.

The "Amisan Mission" is managed by General Guard Bureau, a subordinate unit of the Ministry of People's Armed forces commanded by Yi Ul-sol which is in charge of guarding Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il, and high-ranking Political Bureau members. The "Amisan Mission," named after this mountain, dispatched its special agents to Moscow, Paris, and Austria. Their mission is to collect rare and precious products throughout the world for Kim Chong-il.

Caviar from the Black Sea; watermelon and melons grown in Algeria; blue shark eggs found in the sea off Angola, which are known to build stamina; and Norwegian crawfish are typical products that the Amisan Mission offers to Kim Chong-il.

The Amisan Mission is open about funding for its activities. A special airplane flies products directly from the place of production to maintain freshness.

For example, this organization brings Norwegian crawfish to Pyongyang by packing them live in the seawater, bypassing the refrigeration process. The funds used by the Amisan Mission are issued in all foreign currencies.

Another important duty of the Amisan Mission is to purchase famous movies for Kim Chong-il, who has a special affection for them.

In addition to this unit, the Secretariat of the party Central Committee sends special agents overseas. They "buy" young girls in Sweden and the like, and "transport" them directly to Pyongyang. These girls, all glamorous East European girls, receive $20,000 as a basic honorarium and come to Pyongyang on condition that they will stay in Pyongyang for a week. Their roundtrip plane tickets are provided. After they come to Pyongyang, they dance at banquets arranged by Kim Chong-il and even perform a strip show. In other words, they are hostesses for only one person: Kim Chong-il.

Kim Chong-il hosts his parties primarily in "Mongnangwan [Hall of Peony]." It is a large, grand banquet hall located only two or three minutes walking distance from Kim Chong-il's office in the party Central Committee building. Whenever he feels tired from his work, he orders the "preparations for a performance" and enjoys the "performance" at "Mongnangwan." Because "Mongnangwan" was built to look just like an ordinary house, the North Korean residents have no way of knowing about the "show" in the hall, nor can they imagine it.

The professional entertainment group, which exists only for Kim Chong-il and the Amisan Mission, is the "Team of Joy." This group consisted of unmarried girls 17 to 19 years old. As its title suggests, it is a "girls' organization" set up only for the purpose of giving joy to Kim Chong-il by dancing, singing, massaging him, and serving him wine.

At first, this Team of Joy was a special organization comprised of members of the Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe. It was organized around 1980 for the amusement of party and government cadres, to greet them with songs, dance, and comic dialogue.

However, this organization gradually became Kim Chong-il's private entertainment and thus began to display its influence under his "royal favor."

At the beginning, the Team of Joy consisted only of girls from Pyongyang and included even daughters of diplomats. However, when the Team of Joy began to lose its artistic character, knowledgeable people made every effort not to send their daughters to it.

Therefore, nowadays scouts visit farms, factories, and schools and wait at the gate for the girls to return home. When they find girls who are rated as "pretty," they persuade the parents to let them go.

These girls, who were picked out by "beauty-hunting envoys," receive medical treatment if necessary and enhance their appearance. Thus, they receive a full-scale, modern version of "training for entertainment girls," including ordinary school education, how to handle musical instruments, and dancing.

These lively girls, who are 17 to 19 years old, make trips to Austria, Paris, and other places, in groups of two or three. Their overseas trips are allowed under Kim Chong-il's directive that "those who pursue art should broaden their knowledge overseas."

Since the Team of Joy enjoys Kim Chong-il's special "love," its influence is very powerful. Even North Korean diplomats serving overseas should watch themselves around members of this team.

If any of these girls talk about them to Kim Chong-il at a drinking party, saying that "the man in that place was not good," they would be immediately dismissed or demoted.

The true character of Amisan Mission and the Team of Joy, which were set up for Kim Chong-il, have been kept completely secret because it is felt that the ordinary people's trust in "dear comrade leader" would be destroyed if they find out about Kim Chong-il's extravagant and dissipated life.

## PRC Allows ROK Joint Venture Taxi Service

*SK0311024491 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Nov 91 pp 6, 7*

[By staff reporter Kang Sok-chae]

[Text] China has given the green light to a Korean businessman to set up a taxi joint venture in a few Chinese cities.

The decision was made in Beijing Oct. 16 when Pak Si-ho, president of the Korea Education and Culture Institute and the Korea-China Culture Institute, agreed on the joint venture project with the Beijing Oriental People's Economic Development Corp [BOPEDC].

The Chinese State Council officially approved the project.

"We will provide some 300 Korean-produced cars, including 280 passenger cars, to the Chinese side in the form of a donation to the State Council's National Education Committee for taxational favors," said Pak in an interview yesterday. He recently returned from his Beijing tour.

Pak, 36, who has conducted various businesses with Chinese businessmen since 1988, said the BOPEDC will be in charge of the operation and facilities of the taxi joint venture firms which would be established at two or three Chinese cities with the main building in Beijing.

"The exact number and sites for the project along with details will be finalized this coming week when I go again to Beijing for a signing ceremony," the expert on China said. Pak will be accompanied by Kwon Hyok-yun, director of the institute.

He said among the most possible sites are Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai.

The profits will be evenly shared between the two sides, Pak said.

"The setting up of a taxi joint venture, the first of its kind between the two countries, bears a significance in that it would help local automakers explore a vast Chinese market, which is dominated by Japanese makers," Pak said.

He continued Korean-made cars with price competitiveness would appeal to the Chinese people.

Pak said the promised 300 cars, which he will purchase soon from either of the two giant local carmakers Kia and Hyundai, will be delivered and put into operation by early next year.

Initially the number was 150, but it was expanded up to 300 after a series of consultations with the Chinese side, the president said, adding the project first started one and a half years ago.

Pak donated $1 million worth of 6,000 trash cans [as published] to the Beijing Asian Games Organizing Committee in 1990.

Pak is now planning to set up a 10-story hotel in Yanbian jointly with a Chinese partner.

## Japan Delivers Funds for WW II A-Bomb Victims

*SK0411091491 Seoul YONHAP in English 0851 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 4 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Japanese Government Monday delivered 1.7 billion yen (13 million U.S. dollars) to South Korea as part of a promised 4 billion yen in compensation for Korean victims of the atomic bombs dropped on Japan at the end of World War II.

The money was presented to the Korean National Red Cross.

Japan promised 4 billion yen for the A-bomb victims when Korean President No Tae-u visited Tokyo in May last year.

Government officials said they have only a rough estimate of the number of living victims, but put it at around 7,000, including children and grandchildren born with defects related to the radiation.

The rest of the compensation is likely to be delivered in full next year.

The Foreign Ministry said the money will be used for medical treatment and to build a welfare center for the victims.

## Sports Minister Returns From Southeast Asia Tour

*SK0211124691 Seoul YONHAP in English 1143 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—Sports and Youth Minister Pak Chol-on returned home Saturday, winding up his week-long trip to Vietnam, Laos and Thailand.

Pak said on arrival that he agreed with the Vietnamese Government to open bilateral exchanges in such sports as marathon, table tennis and taekwondo early next year.

Pak was the first South Korean cabinet member to visit the two communist nations since the end of Vietnamese war in 1975.

Asked to predict the timing of normalization between Seoul and Hanoi, he said he would not because he was not in a position to comment. "It's up to the Foreign Ministry or other concerned government institutions," said Pak, who used to be called a key architect of Seoul's diplomacy with communist countries.

He said Vietnam and Laos would dispatch a delegation of five to six members each to the international youth plaza slated for next summer in Seoul.

"I decided on the trip because I thought sports exchanges must precede establishment of diplomatic ties," he said.

## Burma

### Aung San Suu Kyi Reportedly 'Critically Ill'

*BK0211003991 Hong Kong AFP in English 2031 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 2 (AFP)—Nobel Peace Prize-winner Aung San Suu Kyi is critically ill in Rangoon after going on hunger strike, the opposition National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB) said here early Saturday.

Aung San Suu Kyi, under strict house arrest for more than two years, reportedly began her hunger strike last week after she was refused permission to meet with United Nations human rights officials visiting Burma.

"According to information received from internal sources, her health is in a critical condition. We are worried about her condition," the NCGUB said in a statement released in the Thai capital.

A NCGUB spokesman said he was unable to confirm unofficial reports from Burma that Aung San Suu Kyi had died.

"Our sources say only that she is critically ill. We are trying to confirm the reports that she may have died," the spokesman said.

Aung San Suu Kyi, 46 and the daughter of Burma's independence hero, Aung San, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 14 in recognition of her non-violent struggle to topple the military junta in Rangoon from power.

The junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), has refused to allow the Nobel committee to contact her with the news.

A UN Human Rights Commission headed by special envoy Yozo Yokota last week toured the Burmese capital but were refused permission to contact Aung San Suu Kyi.

Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as a leading figure in the Burmese pro- democracy movement after the 1988 unrest that forced General Ne Win, who had ruled Burma with an iron fist since 1962, to step down.

Her National League for Democracy won May 1990 elections by a resounding majority, but the junta has yet to hand over power or convene a National Assembly despite repeated calls and sanctions from the West.

### Family Says No Health Problems

*OW0211141691 Tokyo KYODO in English 1354 GMT 02 Nov 91*

[Text] Bangkok, Nov. 2 KYODO—Myanmar's [Burma's] Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi has no health problem, sources in Yangon [Rangoon] close to her family said Saturday, following earlier reports she is critically ill.

The sources, reached by telephone from Bangkok, said they have not obtained any information she is in critical condition, as claimed by a Myanmar dissident group. The sources had friendly ties with Aung San Suu Kyi's mother, who died in December 1988.

The National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, based in the Thai-Myanmar border area, said in a statement released here she went on hunger strike october 25 when Myanmar's military junta refused to allow United Nations' human rights officials to meet her.

The sources did not mention whether Aung San Suu Kyi, under strict house arrest since July 1989, is on a hunger strike.

The sources said she has been receiving periodical medical checkups since being put under house arrest from a doctor assigned to her by authorities and another doctor she selected.

If her health is suffering in any way, those doctors will take appropriate measures, the sources said.

A source at the opposition National League for Democracy, to which Suu Kyi belongs, also said information she is critically ill has not been confirmed.

### Diplomat Denies Report 2 Nov

*BK0311011891 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Nov 91 pp 1, 3*

[Text] A Burmese diplomat yesterday denied reports that Nobel laureate Aung San Suu Kyi is on a hunger strike and seriously ill.

"She is very well. She is fine, safe in her own home," said Tin Htoon, first secretary at the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok.

Asked if Mrs Suu Kyi had begun a hunger strike, the diplomat replied, "No. Everything is fine." He did not elaborate.

Mrs Suu Kyi, 46, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last month, and the awards committee said on Friday in Oslo that it had learned she had begun a hunger strike to protest the conditions of her more than two-year-old house arrest. Norwegian sate radio NRK said she was believed to have started the fast two weeks ago.

Yesterday, rumours circulated in Bangkok that she may be seriously ill or have died. The rumours apparently came from a small, little-known insurgent group inside Burma called the Democratic National Army, which told other rebel groups based along the Thai border, who in turn told embassies and journalists in Bangkok.

But a Rangoon-based Western diplomat said yesterday he was certain Mrs Suu Kyi was well a few days ago.

"We know she was healthy earlier this week," he said, adding that the information came from "very good sources" whom he declined to identify.

The Western diplomat, speaking on condition of anonymity, said "nothing we have heard here indicates that it (the rumour) is true." However he said he could not be certain that Mrs Suu Kyi had not started fasting in the last few days.

The diplomat and another Rangoon resident, both reached by telephone from Bangkok, told AP [ASSOCIATED PRESS] everything appeared normal in the capital and there was no unusual activity around Mrs. Suu Kyi's residence. Both also noted that all reports of her alleged illness had come from Bangkok and there was no word of it in Rangoon.

Mrs Suu Kyi has had little contact with the outside world since Burma's military junta placed her under house arrest in July 1989. But the Nobel committee said she knows she won the prize.

Meanwhile, an exiled Burmese opposition group said in Bangkok yesterday that Aung San Suu Kyi was critically ill in Rangoon after going on hunger strike.

The opposition National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma said in a statement it was concerned about the condition of the detained opposition leader since she began a fast eight days ago.

It said Aung San Suu Kyi had stopped eating after the Burmese military government refused to let her see a visiting United Nations human rights team last month.

Meanwhile in Kathmandu, the Asian Conference on Religion and Peace (ACRP) expressed grave concern yesterday over the human rights situation in Burma, amid concerns over the health of Mrs Suu Kyi.

A resolution passed at the close of the ACRP's five-day conference here said "the supression of civil and political rights going on in Burma should never be tolerated to continue, and all detainees there (should) be released immediately."

## Dissidents in Japan Comment

*OW0211054391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 02 Nov 91*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Aung San Suu Kyi, Myanmar's [Burma] Nobel Peace Prize winner now on a hunger strike, is in a coma and may have died, Myanmar dissidents in Japan said Saturday.

Members of the Burmese Association in Japan said they have received reports from unidentified sources that Aung San Suu Kyi is very close to death. They said a report said she has died.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said the ministry has not received reports of her rapidly deteriorating health from the Japanese embassy in Myanmar, formerly Burma.

## Junta Keeps Silent on Reports

*BK0211103091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[By Erskine McCullough]

[Text] Bangkok, Nov 2 (AFP)—Burma's military junta remained silent Saturday over reports that Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung Sang Suu Kyi is critically ill in the Burmese capital.

Attempts throughout the day by diplomats in Rangoon to try and find out from the junta the truth of the reports ended in failure.

Diplomats contacted by telephone said the city was awash with rumours but that was all.

"We have heard all the stories but there are no hard facts available for the present," said one diplomat.

In a statement issued in Bangkok late Friday, Burma's rebel goverment the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB) announced that the 46-year-old Aung San Suu Kyi was seriously ill in her home where she has been held under strict house arrest for over two years.

"According to information received from internal sources, her health is in a critical condition. We are worried about her condition," said the statement.

The NCGUB said Aung San Suu Kyi, whose National League for Democracy (NLD) party swept the 1990 general election, began a hunger strike on October 25 after being refused permission to meet a United Nations Human Rights Commission special envoy touring Rangoon.

The NCGUB's envoy to the United Nations in New York reportedly claimed that Aung San Suu Kyi had died but a spokesman for the parallel goverment in Bangkok said they were unable to confirm it.

"We have heard from the Burmese-Thai border that Aung San Suu Kyi is dead but our sources, who have never been wrong in the past, say she is still alive but seriously ill," said the spokesman.

According to western intelligence reports Aung San Suu Kyi was seen in her home on October 24 and was in good health. It is the last reported confirmation that Aung San Suu Kyi was still in her house.

Rumours in the Burmese capital Saturday said the NLD leader had been moved from her heavily guarded house on University Avenue and moved to the notorious Insein prison where she had later died.

Diplomats in Washington said reports of her death swept the United States Senate on Friday but added that there was no evidence to support the stories.

"Because of the wall of secrecy the junta has built around itself and the country the rumours are becoming wilder and wilder as people try to find out the truth," said one Bangkok based diplomat.

"Quite frankly, the feeling at the moment in a lot of the diplomatic community is that the reports of her ill health are greatly exaggerated," added the envoy.

Aung San Suu Kyi was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize last month but the Nobel committee were unable to inform her because of the junta's refusal to allow anyone, ever her husband and two children, to contact her.

Aung San Suu Kyi has become the symbol of Burma's struggling democracy movement. Following her party's election success the junta cracked down on the NLD and virtually all of the leaders are now either in hiding or under arrest.

The NCGUB said last month that following a series of attacks in the state controlled press in Burma they feared for her life.

Western governments have appealed in vain to the junta to release Aung San Suu Kyi who faces another three years under arrest despite the fact that no charges have been leveled against her.

The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) say that she is free to leave the country anytime she wants, provided she gives up politics. She has refused the offer, insisting that she will only leave when all NLD members are released from prison and she is allowed to address the Burmese people.

Shortly after her arrest in 1989, Aung San Suu Kyi started a hunger strike but called it off after the SLORC promised not to persecute members of the NLD.

Since then the party has been all but been decimated. [sentence as received]

## SLORC News Conference on Karen Insurgents

*BK0211111391 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1350 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] The Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] held its 113d news conference with local and foreign journalists at 0900 this morning in the reception hall of the Defense Ministry. [passage omitted]

At the news conference, the Information Committee explained information relating to "Operation Storm" launched jointly by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force and the local people between 3 and 31 October agaist the KNU [Karen National Union] terrorist-insurgents who have infiltrated the Delta Region.

Colonel Than Tun, member of the Information Committee [also deputy director of the Directorate of Defense Service Intelligence], explained in detail the attempt of the KNU terrorist-insurgents to infiltrate the Delta Region and "Operation Storm" led by Major General Myint Aung, commander of the Southwest Command.

Col. Than Tun explained that the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council first received a report of a plan by the KNU terrorist-insurgents to secure assistance from their sympathizers to bring in weapons secretly into Irrawady Division in order to cause hardship to the local people and instigate unrest in the Delta Region which has been a "white area" [area cleared of insurgent activities] for the past 19 years. Bogale Township Law and Order Restoration Council also learned of presence of weapons in Bogale Township. Following this report, a police unit from Bogale Township People's Police Force conducted raids in Teda Village at about 0500 on 3 October. During the raid five KNU sympathizers were captured along with eight AK-47 assault rifles and ammunition. More clashes ensued on the same day following a raid by a police force in Katthamyin village. [passage omitted]

Col. Than Tun explained that the infiltration of Delta Region was carried out by members of the KNU 4th and 7th Brigades under the command of the KNU Central Headquarters. He said Oliver, commander of the KNU 4th Brigade, planned and implemented the campaign to infiltrate the Delta Region, and that Kapaw Htu, Ai Hkan, Tin U, and Saw William Jack alias Saw Jack—with ranks of KNU lieutenants—were instrumental in carrying out the Delta campaign.

Col. Than Tun added that former members of KNDO [Karen National Defense Organization] who had surrendered and smypathizers in the villages were assigned duties for their respective townships in secretly bringing in weapons and ammunition into the Delta Region from the KNU 4th Brigade.

Col. Than Tun elaborated that Oliver, commander of the 4th KNU Brigade, sent the weapons and ammunition in three batches from Minthamee camp in Tavoy Township via Palaw Township from where they were shipped in trawlers through the sea route to the Delta Region. He said as soon as the clashes occurred with the People's Police Force at Katthamyin in Bogale Township on 3 October, the KNU terrorist-insurgent organization formed three military columns.

He said Kapaw Htu and Saw William Jack with ranks of lieutenant organized the local people of Katthamyin, Chaungbya, Jubinsu villages in Bogale Township and gave them emergency training in the use of light weapons and formed the Bogale Column.

Ai Hkan and Tin U—both with the rank of lieutenant at the KNU—who were at Kongyigon village in Labutta Township, organized the youths in the nearby villages under an emergency measure and supplied and allowed them to use weapons. They then joined the KNU sympathizer, Saw Mar Do, in Padaukkon. They hastily gathered their forces in Padaukkon and Theikpan Gongyi, supplied them with weapons, and instructed them to infiltrate Pantanaw and Henzada via Moulmeingyun.

Continuing, Col. Than Tun disclosed that surrendered former KNDO members, who had arrived at Theinpan Gongyi, and villagers were given emergency training on use of light weapons from 4 to 7 October. Meanwhile, Mahn Kyaw Hla, chairman of the organizing committee of the Union Karen League in Labutta, and who is from Shwebaw village, joined with KNU terrorist-insurgents who had assembled at Padaukkon village. [passage omitted]

Col. Than Tun said it was learned that two more military columns were formed by KNU members. One of the two columns, the Mawkyun column—which was led by Ai Hkan and Saw Ladu—was instructed to infiltrate Henzada via Pantanaw Township, while the Theinlar column—led by Tin U, Mahn Kyaw Hla, and Renei—was instructed to infiltrate Theinlarkwin in Myaungmya via Theikpan Kongyi village.

Col. Than Tun explained that Bogale column, composed of about 100 members, was led by KNU lieutenants Kapaw Htu and Saw William Jack, alias Saw Jack, and operated in Htawpaing area in Bogale Township. There were 14 clashes between this column and the columns from the Defense Services between 6 and 20 October. As this column came under the onslaught of the Defense Services columns, 63 enemies were killed. Among those killed were Kapaw Htu and Saw William Jack alias Saw Jack. As of 31 October a total of 64 weapons, 20,478 rounds of ammunition, and two communications sets had been captured from Bogale column. [passage omitted]

It has been learned that 40 KNU hardcore elements of the Bogale column are still in Htawpaing area and are in hiding. Operations against them are continuing.

Next, Col. Than Tun explained the situation of Mawkyun column which is composed of about 100 terrorist-insurgents led by KNU Ai Hkan, Saw Ladu, Saw Jupiter alias Tha Myaw, Aung Shwe, Saw Mahn Chit, Saw Lutha. On the evening of 7 October members of the column left in five trawlers along Padaukkon Creek and headed toward Bigon and Payagon villages via Kalu Hpadaw village and infiltrated Moulmeingyun Township. Clashes took place from 11 October near Sarpyuzu village following blockades carried out by military columns of the Defense Services led by commander of the 11th Light Infantry Division. He explained that as of 13 October, five clashes took place in Myaungmya during which 79 insurgents were killed. Among those killed was the leading KNU terrorist-insurgent, Ai Hkan. He said the remaining members surrendered. He said as of 31 October five clashes occurred in the Mawkyun area with the Mawkyun column and a total of 78 weapons, 29,590 rounds of ammunition, and three communications sets were seized from the enemy. [passage omitted] He said the Mawkyun column was completely crushed.

Next, Col. Than Tun explained the situation of the Theinlar column. He said the column was composed of 120 men led by KNU Tin U, Mahn Kyaw Hla, Renei, Takiko, Gawlar, Aung Chit Tin, and Robinson. He said the column left Padaukkon village in Labutta in trawlers on 7 October and arrived in Theinlarwin in Myaunmya. While they remained in Theinlarwin for a week they conducted emergency courses in the use of light weapons and formed units.

While they were in Theinlarwin, Mahn Aung Maung, a member of National League for Democracy from Myaungmya, joined them and served as as a platoon commander in the terrorist-insurgent organization, and took charge of transport and communications and supplies. The column started operating on 15 October and arrived at Tadeku village and travelled in trawlers along Ngawun River. When they arrived at Hlaingbon village in Ngaputaw they clashed with Defense Services columns conducting blockades. As of 29 October a total of 19 clashes occurred in Nyaputaw. During the operation our column on a patrol came across a suspicious person on 22 October and opened fire and captured him. The captured person is Saw Michael from Ayodar village and is a township organizing officer of the National League for Democracy in Ngaputaw. He went to an area where the insurgents were based on 17 October and gave assistance to the insurgents. Action will be taken against him.

During the clashes 105 insurgents were killed and six were captured. Among the dead were Renei and Takiko. During the operation a total of 34,045 rounds of ammunition, 78 assorted weapons, and one communication set were seized from the enemy. [passage omitted on details of weapons] It is learned that about 20 men of the column led by Tin U and Mahn Kyaw Hla with about 20 weapons are still on the loose and they are being pursued by military columns and local people.

Col. Than Tun explained that as of 31 October eight major battles and 30 minor clashes took place during the military operation in the Delta Region and that 247 terrorist-insurgents were killed and six captured. A total of 220 assorted weapons—five M-16 assault rifles, one M-20 pistol, two BA-52 Sten guns, one BA-63 assault rifle, one U.S.-made M-60 submachinegun, one .60 bolt revolver, eight .303 rifles, one .303 submachinegun, 170 AK-47 assault rifles, 16 M-22 assault rifles, seven M-23 submachinegun, one M-79 launcher, two rocket propelled grenades [RPG], one BA-103 pistol, one (Law) launcher, one single-shot launcher, one 60-mm mortar—84,113 rounds of assorted light weapon ammunition, 220 rounds of assorted heavy weapon ammunition, 42 (?artillery) shells, 24 antipersonnel mines, 43 sticks of TNT explosives, fuses, 250 assorted magazines, 22 hand grenades—and six communications sets were captured.

During this campaign the Defense Services lost 17 men while the police lost 18. A total of 35 members laid down their lives for the country and 23 members of the Defense Services were wounded. The Defense Services lost one weapon and the People's Police Force lost 17 weapons.

Col. Than Tun explained that only a few KNU terrorist-insurgents were left in the Delta Region under the Southwest Military Command and that they are being mopped up. It has been learned that the KNU terrorist-insurgents have the plan to infiltrate Western Bassein and Western Yoma [mountain range] using trawlers. Law and order restoration councils concerned and military columns have taken necessary measures to conduct blockades and crush the insurgents if they enter these areas.

Continuing, Col. Than Tun said that since 23 October military columns under the command of Southeast Military Command carried out mopping-up areas in Palaw, located north of Tavoy, which was used as a base by the terrorist-insurgents for shipping arms and ammunition for their military operation in the Delta Region. He said a clash occurred with the KNU terrorist-insurgents and one insurgent was killed and two were captured. A total of 98 weapons, including those kept hidden by the enemy, were seized. Among the captured weapons were 11 M-16 assault rifles, 65 AK-47 assault rifles, 18 M- 22 assault rifles, two M-23 submachine guns, and two carbines. In addition, 60 RPG projectiles, 168 rounds of assorted ammunition, three trawlers, and one Hino engine were seized. [passage omitted]

Col. Than Tun said the people of the Delta Region, who have been enjoying the local peace and tranquility for a long time, absolutely would not like to see their region covered in blood. Therefore, they are jointly working hand in hand with the Defense Services in exposing the terrorist-insurgents and their sympathizers. Those who abet and assist terrorist-insurgents are also terrorist-insurgents themselves. He said it is heartening to learn that the people in the Delta Region are holding rallies almost daily to denounce KNU terrorist insurgents.

He then said on behalf of the people he strongly condemned not only KNU terrorist insurgents, but also those who are abetting, encouraging, and assisting the insurgents from behind and their masters, as well as some foreign broadcasting stations who are carrying and fabricating incorrect and unfounded news with the intention of interfering in internal affairs of Myanmar [Burma] and instigating unrest.

He then continued to say that there are some political parties and politicians inside the country who are spreading rumors to undermine peace and tranquility in the country. He said he has been observing them. He called on them to stop spreading these rumors aimed at undermining peace and tranquility in the country and instigating unrest. He said any attempt by any organization or individual to spread rumors in order to undermine peace and tranquility in the country and to cause disintegration of the country and the Defense Services will not be tolerated and effective action will be taken against them. [passage omitted]

Next, members of the Information Committee answered questions from the journalists. [passage omitted] U Chit Tun, correspondent from UPI, asked about the strength of the KNU insurgents who infiltrated the Delta Region. The committee replied that as was explained earlier, there were 15 leaders from the KNU 4th and 7th Brigade who organized formerly surrendered insurgents and local sympathizers.

U Hla Pe, correspondent from REUTER, asked if there were ABSDF [All Burma Students Democratic Front] members who operated among the youths in the Delta Region. The committee answered that only the local village youths were organized and that members of the ABSDF terrorist-insurgent organization did not participate. [passage omitted]

Mr. (Kwang Tin Zhao), correspondent from XINHUA, asked if there were any civilian casualties during the military operation conducted in the Delta Region between 3 and 31 October and whether there were students operating among the KNU insurgents. The committee answered that during the operations the civilians fled to safe places and that there were no civilian casualties as a result of military clashes. The bodies recovered from the clashes were those of insurgents and their sympathizers and that there were no students operating among the insurgents. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1000.

## Split in Anti-Rangoon Student Group Discussed

*BK3110135591 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 30 Oct 91*

["Article" by BBC correspondent Larry Jenkin from the program "Current World Affairs"]

[Text] Ko Moe Thee Zun, a former Burmese student leader of the ABSDF [All Burma Student Democratic Front], called off a news conference scheduled on Wednesday in Bangkok where he was expected to announce the formation of a break-away student organization. Ko Moe Thee Zun and his associates were removed by votes from the ABSDF Central Committee during the ABSDF's third conference in Manerplaw at the Thai-Burma border in the recent week. Ko Moe Thee Zun and his group are now reported to be seeking a negotiated solution in order to prevent the organization from splitting into two groups. One of the leaders of Ko Moe Thee Zun's group said they are hoping to negotiate with the new Central Committee.

The Burmese students have had problems in laying down a united policy ever since they fled to the border and went underground after the 1988 events. The students have 17 or 18 brigades based in about 30 camps along the Thai-Burmese border. Each camp has its own leaders and according to observers, camp members express their loyalty toward their camp leader rather than the Central Committee.

Differences arise over whether their main aim is to wage an armed struggle against the military government in Rangoon. While some camps firmly believe in the armed struggle, others want to step up opposition against the Burmese leaders and obtain international recognition and financial assistance. Western relief workers at the border have been telling the students for a long time that they will not receive assistance from any international relief agency if they uphold the policy of armed struggle. After two years in the jungle, the students no longer seem to believe they will be able to overthrow the Burmese military government through arms in a short time. This realization plus the need to search for financial assistance were the main reasons behind the opposition of (?pragmatic) ABSDF members against their leader, Moe Thee Zun, and his associates who advocate armed struggle.

Before the circumstances forced him undergraound, Ko Moe Thee Zun was one of two well-known student leaders in the Rangoon movement. A physics graduate from the Rangoon University, Ko Moe Thee Zun steadfastly upholds his belief that military leaders in Burma can only be overthrown by force. One of the disputes within the ABSDF concerns the prospects of a cease-fire and negotiations with Burmese military authorities. The issue arises as there have been negotiations between the Burmese authorities and other ethnic organizations although there has been no indirect communication with the students. It is believed that moderate elements think they should not let the prospects for a cease-fire and negotiations slip by.

Another matter concerns the need to expand the base of the organization. For instance, there are about 1,600 students from border camps in Bangkok now. These students are no longer ABSDF members and many of them are keen to return to the border and rejoin the ABSDF following the Thai Government's plan to confine them in a safe camp. Ko Moe Thee and his group are reported to have said that there is no place for them in the organization since they have deserted the revolution. They are likely to return to the ABSDF which now have moderates in the leadership.

While Ko Moe Thee Zun and his supporters are keen to remain in the ABSDF, the attitude of the new Central Committee toward the group advocating armed struggle is not yet known. It was also learned that the representatives of two groups have not yet met following the voting in the recent week. One source familiar with both groups says one solution is to form two departments within the organization—a political department under Dr. Naing Aung, a moderate, and a military department under Ko Moe Thee Zun.

# Brunei, Malaysia, & Singapore

## Malaysia

### Minister Offers Base as Depot to U.S. Warships

*BK0411131491 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 1 Nov 91 p 12*

[By Ahmad Suffian]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Thurs.—Malaysia has offered the Royal Malaysian naval base in Lumut to be used as a maintenance and repair depot for United States warships.

Defence Ministr Datuk Sri Najib Tun Razak said today that the offer was made to U.S. naval commander in the Pacific region, Admiral Charles Larason during the latter's recent visit here.

"We are now waiting for an official reply from the United States Government as Admiral Larson is expected to convey our offer.

"However, the offer to use the Lumut naval base is only for maintenance and repairs.

"We will not allow the base to be used for military purposes," said Datuk Sri Najib.

Datuk Sri Najib had made the offer following the United States failure to extend the lease for their military base in Subic Bay in the Philippines.

The Subic Bay is important to the U.S. Seventh Fleet naval forces as it is located in a strategic area in the region and is used for training military personnel and repairing their warships.

However, the Philippines Senate refused to extend the lease and the U.S. military authorities are now looking for an alternative base in the region.

Datuk Sri Najib said that should the United States accept the offer to use Lumut base to repair their warships, the contracts would be given to local dockyards.

"However, if they do not have the expertise, we won't hesitate to engage Filipinos who had worked at the Subic Bay base to work here," added Datuk Sri Najib.

### Mahathir on Foreign Influence; SRV in ASEAN

*BK0311135891 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says the group that has been instigating the Langkawi people to reject development may be financed by a foreign country. The group from Pulau Pinang is not a political organization but is close to an opposition party. The prime minister adds that members of the group have no other work than to instigate the residents on the pretext of wanting to help them. If the people are to follow their advice, development projects in Langkawi will fail.

He was speaking to reporters during a one-day visit to the island. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said he did not rule out the possibility that a foreign country was financing the group to undermine the country's economy. However, the government does not intend to take action against them because Malaysia is a free country. He said that there were many unpatriotic people who were willing to sell themselves to foreigners. The prime minister reminded Langkawi residents that they should be thankful for the high standards of living brought about by the government's program to turn the island into a tourist resort.

Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir also told newsmen that Malaysia did not see any problem for Vietnam to be accepted as a member of ASEAN. If Vietnam became an ASEAN member, the organization was likely to help the country's economy. He said this when asked to comment on the recent statement by Vietnam that it was interested in joining ASEAN. Vietnam's deputy foreign minister, Vu Khoan, said in Singapore two days ago that his country was interested in joining ASEAN but had yet to submit an official application.

### Finance Minister Presents Budget to Parliament

*BK0111142791 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] The government will set up the Labuan Development Authority to accelerate the orderly development of the island as an International Offshore Financial Center, IOFC. Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim, in presenting his maiden budget for 1992 in parliament, said a bill to establish the authority will be tabled during the current sitting of the Dewan Rakyat [House of Representatives].

The development of Labuan as an IOFC is progressing satisfactorily. So far, 20 offshore companies, 3 offshore banks, and 1 offshore insurance company have already been set up in the island. In addition, there are also eight trust companies and four professional (?fronts) operating in Labuan. The total value of foreign currency deposits amounted to more than 875 million ringgit. [passage omitted]

Datuk Sri proposed a total of 45,447 million ringgit for next year's budget. Of the amount, 33,925 million ringgit is for operating expenditure and 11,522 million ringgit for development expenditure.

### Details Economic Targets, Policies

*BK0211072591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Nov 1 (AFP)—Malaysia announced Friday a revamping of incentives aimed at upgrading a fast-expanding industrial base that has helped bring the country annual economic growth averaging more than nine per cent over the past four years.

Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim, presenting the 1992 budget to Parliament, said the changes would allow Malaysia's industrial sector to move toward lower import content, higher added value and more technologically intensive industry.

He said the government would spend 45.4 billion dollars (16.8 billion U.S.) in 1992, with 33.9 billion dollars (12.6 billion U.S.) going towards operating expenses and 11.5 billion dollars (4.3 billion U.S.) for development.

Anwar said government policy would focus on expanding infrastructure and pledged to continue the liberal business environment which the government has sought to promote by attractive equity ownership rules for foreign investors since 1987.

He said manufacturing companies allowed so-called pioneer incentives and tax allowances will no longer be exempted from taxes on all profits but will instead be taxed on 30 percent of their statutory income. No extensions of the special status will be granted, however.

"Too many incentives given continuously will pamper and reduce efficiency of companies and will not enable them to become competitive," Anwar said.

But Anwar said that tax relief—including 100-percent exemptions—would continue to be granted on a case-by-case basis, particularly those involving heavy capital investment and high technology.

"The government has always provided facilities and given its full support to the business community in order to encourage high economic growth," he said.

A Finance Ministry report on the economy said the government would aim for more "sustainable growth" because rapid economic expansion had triggered price increases and labour shortages which analysts said were signs that the economy was overheating. Anwar said that gross domestic product (GDP) was expected to grow by 8.5 percent next year, almost unchanged from this year but down from a revised 14-year high of 9.8 percent in 1990.

A sharp rise in imports of mostly capital goods to feed rapid industrialisation is projected to raise the trade deficit from an estimated 8.8 billion dollars (3.2 billion U.S.) this year to 11.7 billion dollars (4.3 billion U.S.) in 1992.

The deficits in the merchandise and services accounts are expected to raise the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments to 13.6 billion dollars (five billion U.S.) in 1992 from this year's 11.8 billion dollars (4.4 billion U.S.), the report said.

"The deficit in the current account of the balance of payments is unavoidable at this time due to the strong investment-led growth we are experiencing," Anwar said, adding that the problem was not structural.

But a senior Finance Ministry official said that a gradual shift to slightly slower growth would help arrest bottlenecks, rising prices and labour shortages.

"The economy must move down gradually. We think that some cooling will be positive and will make the whole momentum of growth more sustainable," the official said.

Government policy in recent months has focused on tightening money supply, with the central bank raising the statutory reserve ratio of commerical banks to 7.5 percent and forcing the base lending rate up to eight percent in August.

Overall, however, the Malaysian economy remains fundamentally robust, analysts said.

The federal government's current account is expected to show a surplus of 2.8 billion dollars (one billion U.S.) this year and 1.6 billion dollars (586 million U.S.) in 1992.

Inflation is not expected to exceed five percent next year while federal reserves are projected to remain unchanged at 28 billion dollars (10.4 billion U.S.), with unemployment dropping to 5.4 percent of the labour force of slightly more than seven million people.

The national debt, including private borrowings, is expected to drop 1.7 percent to 40.9 billion dollars (15.1 billion U.S.) at the end of this year.

"The manufacturing, construction and services sectors are our major sources of growth. These account for 75 percent of GDP and their rapid expansion strengthened the growth process," Anwar, who was appointed finance minister earlier this year, said in his maiden budget address.

The Finance Ministry report said manufacturing fuelled largely by investments from countries such as Japan and Taiwan would grow by 15 percent next year to raise its constribution to GDP to 30.2 percent.

### Mahathir Denies High Growth, Inflation Link

*BK0111151991 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says the government's decision to maintain a high rate of economic growth will not lead to inflation. Various measures have been taken to control inflation, but the cooperation from the people is also necessary. The people should understand that inflation is caused by excessive demands.

The prime minister said this when asked by reporters to comment on next year's budget. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said if the people do not want the inflation, they should spend according to their means. Describing the budget as a good budget, he said it was discussed in detail by the cabinet.

## Singapore

### Defense Minister on Cooperation With Thailand

*BK0111152091 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] The defense minister, Dr. Yeo Ning Hong, has said Thailand has indicated its willingness to offer its system with Singapore in the area of military cooperation. He said the two countries are working together in a number of areas, particularly logistics, defense industry, and the development of equipment being used by their armed forces.

Dr. Yeo was speaking to reporters on his return to Singapore after a two-day official visit to Thailand, his first as defense minister. [sentence indistinct]. Singapore is willing to have Thai military officers to come to the republic to [word indistinct] their experience with the republic's military equipment.

### Home Ministry on Detainee's AFP Interview

*BK0211134291 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 31 Oct 91 p 20*

[Text] Mr Chia Thye Poh's recent statement that he had done nothing wrong and was ready to resume his struggle is soon by the Government as a indication of its restrictions on him.

A Home Affairs Ministry statement yesterday said this in response to press queries following a foreign correspondent's interview with Mr Chia. The interview by Peter Mackler, the Singapore bureau chief of the Agence France Presse [AFP] news service, was reported in The Straits Times on Monday.

The ministry statement said: "Chia's statement to AFP that he has done nothing wrong, and is ready to resume his struggle 'if he ever gets the chance again' confirms that the Government has been fully justified in taking a cautious approach to his case, and in maintaining the restrictions imposed on him for as long as necessary."

Tuesday was the 25th anniversary of Mr Chia's detention under the Internal Security Act.

In 1989, after assessing that the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) organisation in Singapore had been sufficiently weakened and disrupted the Government suspended his detention order and released him to Sentosa. He is now allowed to visit the mainland during the day but must returned to Sentosa by 9 pm.

Mr Chia, 50, has always maintained that he never had links with communism or the armed struggle and that as a matter of principle he could not therefore renounce the CPM or disavow the use of force—the Government's conditions for his release.

The ministry's statement yesterday noted that the AFP had quoted Mr Chia as denying that he had any links with communism or armed struggle and had referred to the ministry's contrary "belief" that he was an agent of the CPM, dedicated to overthrowing the governments of Malaysia and Singapore.

"Chia's advocacy of violence is a matter of fact, not belief," the statement added, and identified specific instances where it said Mr Chia had advocated armed struggle.

It said that although he had frequently issued general denials that he ever advocated violence or had any links with the CPM, he would not deny and had never disputed the specific statements attributed to him, even thoughd the Government had repeatedly publicised them.

The statement went on: "Chia also felt deeply for the communist cause; our monitoring of his reactions to news about the communist struggle revealed that every time there was bad news about the communists, he became sick and unhappy."

The statement also asked why, if Mr Chia was the democrat he claimed, he had never once criticised the CPM for the assassinations and violence they perpetrated.

The instances cited by the statement as those in which Mr Chia had advocated armed struggle were:

—On April 24, 1966, in Ipoh, Mr Chia spoke to the 9th Annual Delegates Conference of the Labour Party of Malaya, Perak Division, and called on the people of Malaya and Singapore to "emulate the struggling spirit of the Vietnamese as well as their experiences and lessons...they have not only fortified their thoughts but also resorted to armed struggle".

He added that "socialist workers must follow the example of the Vietnamese...so that they are unanimous in not only fortifying their thoughts but also resorting to armed action".

"The armed struggle of the Vietnamese will soon break out in Malaya. Therefore we must make the necessary preparations to revive this sort of struggle."

As a result of this speech, the Malaysian government permanently banned Mr Chia from entering Malaysia, the ministry statement noted.

—On July 29, 1966, in a speech to the Singapore Commercial House and Factory Employees' Union Singapore, he said.

"In order to topple the reactionary regimes (in Malaya and Singapore), we must first combine with the people of Malaya to form a worker-peasant alliance...if we can unfold a struggle by co-ordinating the struggle experience of the Vietnamese people with our local condition, we firmly believe all obstacles will be overcome!"

The speech was published in the supplement edition of the union's bulletin dated Aug 25, 1966.

—In October 1966, shortly before his arrest, he and other Barisan Sosialist MPs resigned en masse from Parliament to take their struggle against the ruling People's Action Party onto the streets.

At the time, Mr Chia had said: "We are now taking our struggle to the streets. We are going to strengthen our extraparliamentary struggle. It takes various forms: street demonstrations, protest meetings, strikes."

## Cambodia

### Khmer Rouge Attacks Government Positions 29 Oct

*BK0211064691 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0203 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Phnom Penh 1 Nov (SPK)—According to military sources, on 29 October—less than a week after the signing of the peace agreement in Paris—approximately 100 Polpotists launched attacks on government troops' positions in Kang Cham Commune, Thalabarivat District, Stung Treng Province, killing one defender and wounding another. The same sources added that the government forces had to counterattack and drive back the assailants.

Stung Treng is a province in the hilly region northeast of the country where the Polpotists have committed barbarous acts for many years.

Let us recall that, a few days before the peace agreement was signed in Paris, the Khmer Rouge undertook a forced repatriation of refugees at "Site 8" camp under their control, eliciting the concern and condemnation of many countries worldwide and humanitarian agencies along the border.

Mr. Gareth Evans, Australian foreign minister—to whom, it has been suggested, the Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded for his Cambodian peace plan—pointed out on 29 October in Canberra that no one believes that the Khmer Rouge will abandon their ambitions.

### Hun Sen Returns From Australia Visit 1 Nov

*BK0111120591 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] After leading the State of Cambodia [SOC]'s delegation to the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, during which the peace agreement was signed, and after a successful visit to Australia, His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers, returned safely to Phnom Penh on the afternoon of 1 November.

His excellency the chairman of the Council of Ministers was welcomed at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Mr. Chea Soth, member of the Standing Committee of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mr. Sar Kheng, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, chief of cabinet, and chairman of the CPP Central Committee Organization Commission; Mr. Say Chhum, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; General Tie Banh, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister; Mrs. Men Sam-an, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and chairman of the Cambodian Federation of Trade Unions; Mr. Nguon Nhel, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and agriculture minister; Mr. Ney Pena, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPP Central Committee Control Commission; General Sin Song, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and interior minister; Mr. Sim Ka, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and chairman of the Phnom Penh City party committee; Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee, deputy defense minister, and chief of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF] General Staff; Acting General Ke Kimyan, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and deputy defense minister; Mr. Kong Samol, member of the CPP Central Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other members of the CPP Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, directors, deputy directors, and leaders of various institutions in Phnom Penh.

Answering questions from many national and international correspondents who were present at Pochentong Airport about his personal feelings, His Excellency Hun Sen said that, to him, who had long been the negotiator, nothing could make him happier than the success and the signing of the agreement, which is our long-awaited desire.

## Hun Sen To Accompany Sihanouk on His Return

*BK0211031891 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Nov 91 p A2*

[Text] Phnom Penh— Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen will fly to Beijing to personally accompany former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk on his long-awaited return home later this month after 13 years in exile.

Hun Sen, who arrived at Pochentong Airport yesterday after a two-week overseas trip that saw him gain a historic peace pact with the three resistance factions in Paris on Oct 23 and make an unprecedented six-day visit to Australia, will head for the Chinese capital on November 12, said his aide, Vice Minister to the Council of Ministers Uch Kim-an.

He and his wife would accompany the prince on his return to Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk, who was until earlier this year the nominal head of the Khmer Rouge-led resistance alliance, is set to make a triumphant return home on Nov 14 as head of the Supreme National Council [SNC], a sovereignty body grouping all four rival factions.

The major peace breakthrough came at a meeting of the Cambodian foes at Phatthaya in June. This was followed by an unprecedented visit by Hun Sen to Beijing on his way to visit Pyongyang as a guest of Prince Sihanouk who has houses in North Korea and China.

The Cambodian prime minister opted to forgo a press conference on arrival here but warned that the Paris accord was only "the first page—we have to go a long way yet."

"What remains to be done is to implement the agreement as best as we can," he said of a UN-brokered pact that will give the world body a wide military and administrative role ahead of elections, and on paper see the rival sides demobilize their forces by 70 per cent.

Several senior Phnom Penh government officials, including Hun Sen and influential parliamentary chief Chea Sim, have voiced concern that the Khmer Rouge could violate the pact in a bid to return to power.

The Khmer Rouge have not yet committed themselves to returning to Phnom Penh later this month to take part in the next meeting of the SNC—which is to be headquartered here—citing security fears for their two representatives, Khieu Samphan and Son Sen.

But Kim-an said the government was committed under the peace pact to protect all delegates, who will each be allowed a set number of bodyguards, while another official said the SNC members would likely arrive in the capital on Nov 22 or 23.

"We have signed the agreement and we are going to implement it," Kim-an said. Vice Foreign Minister Sok An said all sides had at Paris agreed on security and accommodation aspects, adding that "on the basis of the agreement they should come."

Meanwhile, Kim-an commenting on press reports of a botched attempt to set up a political party here, said it seemed the Cambodian founder had ignored basic procedures.

Vanna Om Strinko, a naturalized U.S. citizen, postponed a bid to set up a new party without approaching authorities, citing arrest threats.

But Kim-an said that after reading press reprots on the incident at a hotel here, "In any society, even if you want to set up an association, you've got to submit a request to the local authorities."

"You need at least to inform the local authorities of your wishes ...My first reaction was maybe she has forgotten the modalities," he said.

## Deputy Defense Minister Discusses Peace Accord

*BK0311070691 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Senior Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan, first deputy defense minister, gave an interview to correspondents from Australia, UPI, and the Japanese Communist Party's paper AKAHATA concerning the political solution on the Cambodian problem at the Defense Ministry's 13 October guest house on 26 October.

Answering a question on his views concerning implementation of the agreement in the future, Senior Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan said: I think the signing in Paris on 23 October 1991 of the Cambodian peace agreement by the Cambodian parties, with the participation of 19 other countries around the world and the representative of the United Nations, provided an opportunity to end the war, which has dragged on for over 20 years in Cambodia. The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] will soon arrive in Cambodia and there will be UN supervision of the 70 percent troop reduction of all Cambodian parties' forces. UNTAC will also oversee the cease-fire, mine clearing, and Cambodian refugees' repatriation.

Concerning the question on the Cambodian Army's feelings toward the presence of foreign troops in Cambodia and the obstacles to implementing the agreement, the deputy defense minister pointed out that the war in Cambodia has dragged on for over two decades because of the other side. The State of Cambodia's Government has made efforts to find a solution to the Cambodian problem to end the war and bring peace and security to the people. After the signing of the agreement, the Cambodian People's Army has welcomed and [words indistinct] and hopes that genuine peace will be restored in Cambodia [words indistinct] presence of UNTAC, which provides assistance in establishing peace before the elections to select a new government in Cambodia.

What is noteworthy is the question of whether the other Cambodian side is sincere about implementing this agreement. It is very difficult. If these people want to hide weapons and ammunition, this will cause a most dangerous civil war. As for the State of Cambodia side, reducing 70 percent of its troops will be easy for the UN authorities in Cambodia because these forces are in garrisons; there will be no obstacles.

Since 1 May 1991 the other Cambodian side has violated the voluntary cease-fire agreement in a number of provinces, such as in Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey. More recently, these people lobbed artillery shells on villages and (?bases) of our people [words indistinct] in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. Along with this, before the signing of the agreement the Polpotists planned to repatriate tens of thousands of refugees to Cambodia before [words indistinct] of the United Nations; this is a sign of the violation of the agreement.

Answering a question on the sentiments of combatants about the 70 percent reduction in the Cambodian Armed Forces, Senior Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan [words indistinct] reduction of 70 percent of the Cambodian army and 100 percent of militiamen is [words indistinct] and the goal of national reconciliation to end the war in Cambodia and rally the nation's entire forces to rebuild the country and save it from poverty and move toward genuine independence, peace, freedom, democracy, neutrality, and social progress. The 70 percent of combatants who have been demobilized will happily return to their places of birth with the state's assistance.

Concerning the last question on security arrangements for when 350,000 Cambodian refugees are repatriated, Senior Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan stressed that we have already made preparations to deal with the refugee issue. We have set up a committee for receiving refugees and have cooperated with the UNHCR to set up centers for refugees and ensure security for them.

## Sihanouk Meets PRC's Jiang Zemin

*BK0311023591 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC, has met with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Supreme National Council.

After signing the Cambodian peace agreement at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia [PICC], Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], and wife arrived in Beijing.

At the reception for the samdech and his wife, hosted by Party General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Jiang Zemin expressed best wishes and a warm welcome for the samdech and his wife upon their arrival in Beijing. He expressed his admiration for the samdech's persistent efforts and wholehearted and effective contribution to the comprehensive, just, and reasonable political settlement of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. He said the signing of the Cambodian peace agreement was not an easy task and stressed that a solution to the Cambodian problem has been achieved only after many difficulties.

He added: To implement the agreement correctly, additional great efforts should be made by all Cambodian parties and the international community. He noted that, upon signing the Cambodian peace agreement, everyone must implement the agreement meticulously by adhering to a responsible attitude toward history and toward Cambodia's future. He further said that this depends on the sincere cooperation of all the Cambodian parties' forces to achieve genuine national reconciliation under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership.

He also noted that China and Cambodia are neighbors and said that their profound friendship has endured and been tested over a long period of time. China is happy to continue expanding the relations of friendship and cooperation with Cambodia based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the future expand relations with the Sihanouk-led SNC.

Jiang Zemin also said that 31 October is the samdech's 69th birthday. The Chinese people sincerely wish the samdech good health and longevity and hope that the Cambodian people will once again become glorious and have a prosperous economy under the samdech's leadership.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of the Cambodian SNC, said: A political and comprehensive solution to Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia and the signing of the peace agreement at the PICC was a victory of the Cambodian people and the SNC; it was also a victory of the Chinese people. He noted that China has for some time consistantly supported the just activities of the Cambodian people. We must sincerely thank the Chinese party, government, people, and leaders. Such sentiments and deeds remain forever in the hearts of the Cambodian people. We firmly believe that the friendship between the people and leaders of the two countries, Cambodia and China, will be further strengthened and expanded.

## Editorial Stresses Need To Follow Peace Accord

*BK0211053891 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Station editorial: "It is Absolutely Necessary To Correctly and Thoroughly Implement the Agreement on Solving the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Following is the gist of the documents of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement:

I. Vietnam's withdrawal from Cambodia. The essence of this is the control by UN peacekeeping forces of Vietnam's withdrawal. This relates to Cambodia's independence.

II. The Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] has Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman. The Sihanouk-led SNC has the following significance in practice:

1. The SNC is the sole legitimate state authority and the source of Cambodia's only state authority.
2. There are four parties uniting within the SNC to represent Cambodia's sole state authority.
3. The SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman means national reconciliation and national unity.

III. There is a UN transitional authority in Cambodia, UNTAC, with military and civilian components cooperating with the Sihanouk-led SNC to implement the agreement.

IV. Democratic general elections. UNTAC and the SNC will cooperate in organizing the elections. UNTAC has the role of organizing and supervising the elections.

V. Cambodia has a liberal democratic regime with many political parties and a free market regime.

All of us need to implement the above agreement correctly and thoroughly. Only by implementing these documents correctly can Cambodia recover genuine independence and peace, can the Cambodian nation be reconciled and united, and can Cambodians vote in a genuinely liberal democratic regime.

Peace- and independence-loving forces in and outside the country clearly understand the significance of implementation of the above documents and, to ensure conformity with the agreement signed on 23 October 1991 in Paris, will absolutely not permit attempts to stray from or cheat on the above.

## Radio Derides 'Corrupt' Phnom Penh Officials

*BK0211122991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Political commentary: "Democracy Is the Framework of Independence and Sovereignty and Prevents Corruption"]

[Text] Peace will be restored to Cambodia soon. To ensure that Cambodia will be blessed with independence, sovereignty, stability, and prosperity, however, we must have a genuinely clean, independent, and sovereign national government.

We wish to make it clear that corruption is a disease which spreads quickly and can easily ruin the nation if no measures are taken to circumvent and crush it. So the Cambodian people's primary and most important task in future elections is to select a framework for the establishment of a government capable of ensuring independence, sovereignty, justice, and cleanliness. What exactly is this framework?

According to communist theory, a communist regime is perfectly just and clean. Nevertheless, the situation in Cambodia and a number of already-collapsed major communist countries throughout the world has given us clear proof that despotic communist rule is a source of corruption. Those corrupt practices can be kept in check only through the downfall of the communist regime itself. Communist regimes with exclusive rule provide the authorities with dictatorial power, thereby bringing about corruption.

The communist regime's dictatorship is the origin of corruption, which is rooted in the communist society and which cannot be discarded unless the framework of the despotic regime, the root cause of the corruption, is removed.

It is easy to describe the communist Hun Sen regime, because the corrupt practices within the regime are widely known and are about to become an ordinary issue for the Cambodian people.

We have noted that those who are in power have become wealthy, and senior cadres have accumulated a fortune worth up to several million dollars. Those authorities have lined their own pockets at the people's expense. According to recent reports, leaders of the communist Hun Sen regime have sold more national properties, and 75 percent of the cash from the sale has flowed into those rulers' pockets, while the remaining amount has been set aside for election funds. The authorities of the communist Hun Sen regime have employed the power endowed by the Vietnamese to exploit and bleed the people dry so they can amass money and then use it to retain power. Should Cambodia continue to be part of the most corrupt framework?

In our opinion, the framework that can get rid of the corruption is the one which enables the Cambodian people to freely change governments whenever they deem that the administration is corrupt. The framework that can promote the people's rights to depose a government and replace it with a new one is democratic. A genuinely democratic government is completely different from the communist regime. Under a democratic regime, a government should derive its power from the people, and, if the government commits corruption and exploits the people, the latter are entitled to remove that government from power.

Maintaining power in the people's hands is a factor which ensures that a government elected by the people adhere to justice and cleanliness. Because the government, even if it is in power, is still responsible to the people, who own the power. Under a communist regime, a government is not chosen by the people, so it is not responsible to the people, a situation which paves the way for corruption. That being the case, the free elections of the future will be the vitally important occasion for the people to elect a truly democratic government to ensure the country's independence, sovereignty, and especially the people's freedom and rights to administer the country and nation.

Those corrupt individuals think of nothing except money at the expense of the nation. Today, they sell the nation's properties to fill up their pockets. Later, the notoriously corrupt group will split up Cambodia for sale if they are able to continue to cling to their power. Power must be in the people's hands in accordance with the democracy that truly places the people above all other interests. This is the only way for the nation and territory to be safeguarded.

### UN Delegation Arrives for Two-Week Mission

*BK0311064991 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] On the morning of 31 October, a UN mission led by Mr. Dennis McNamara, UN special envoy, arrived in Phnom Penh City for a two-week visit to assess the Cambodian people's needs in food, housing, hygiene, health, and a number of other issues following the recent signing of the peace agreement on 23 October 1991 in Paris, France.

The delegation—comprising 10 members representing various international humanitarian organizations, including UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, (CLO), (?NBS), (?CN, HCR, ESRFG), FAO, WSC [expansion unknown], and ESCAP—arrived on board a Bangkok Airways flight and was greeted by Cambodian Foreign Ministry officials at Pochentong airport.

### Site 8 Refugee Pre-Registration 'Basically' Done

*BK0411020191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Nov 91 p 6*

[Text] The pre-registration of displaced Cambodians at the Khmer Rouge-controlled camp of Site 8 is basically finished, bringing forward preparations for the repatriation of more than 340,000 Cambodians, a refugee official said yesterday.

Officials for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said there will be a "double check" of procedures at Site 8 to ensure that no one has been missed out, including possible new arrivals.

Noted for its recent change of Khmer camp administrators, Site 8 is also known for flexibility in cross-border movements of its inhabitants, which also occurs at sites run by non-communist groups.

Following the disappearance of Khmer civilian administrators, UN and international officials are reported to be maintaining a night vigil at Site 8, which is populated by more than 40,000 displaced Cambodians.

The UNHCR official said pre-registration—consisting of interviews with the displaced Cambodians to determine their preferred areas of relocation inside Cambodia—would continue at Site 2, the largest border camp.

Plans call for the interviews, to be conducted in all six border encampments, to be completed by the end of December.

Sheltering more than 190,000 Cambodians, Site 2 is run by non-communists loyal to Son Sann who also administer the smaller camp of Sok Sann, located further south.

The other three camps are Site B, run by Sihanoukists, and Site K and O'Trao which are under the Khmer Rouge.

Repatriation preparations also call for the construction of four staging areas at Site 8, Site 2, Site B and Khao-I-Dang, officials said.

Reception centres are planned on the Cambodian side as part of the repatriation operation, expected to cost US$100 and to begin in the first quarter of next year.

## Indonesia

### Portugal Postpones 4 Nov Parliamentary Visit

*BK3110123591 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1205 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 31 (OANA-ANTARA)—Portugal through its permanent representative to the United Nations in New York has officially informed Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that its parliament postponed the trip to East Timor previously scheduled to start on November 4, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Thursday.

Alatas said he received information about the postponement from the Indonesian permanent representative to the United Nations in New York who said that the Portuguese envoy to the United Nations had told the secretary general about his country's official stance on October 29.

The foreign minister also said, in principle the official information was the same with the announcement of the Portuguese Parliamentary Speaker Victor Crespo about the postponement on October 26, following what he described as Indonesia's unreasonable veto concerning the inclusion of a freelance journalist, Jill Jolliffe, in the delegation to East Timor.

Now, we will only have to wait because there is a possibility that further consultation will be carried out under the supervision of the UN secretary general, he said.

He said that Indonesia was not planning to make any move as it was not the one who made a decision on the postponement.

Based on the previous UN-supervised Indonesia-Portugal agreement, the delegation to travel to East Timor would comprise 13 Portuguese parliamentarians, some UN representatives, 10 Indonesian and 10 Portuguese journalists as well as 12 foreign or international journalists recommended by both Indonesia and Portugal.

Indonesia said it had the rights to reject Jolliffe as both Indonesia and Portugal, as agreed upon, could raise objections about the 12 foreign journalists.

Portugal in 1987 also delayed the planned visit of its parliamentarians to the 27th province of Indonesia.

### Official Says Deficit To Reach $4.15 Billion

*OW0411111891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1017 GMT 04 Nov 91*

[Text] Jakarta, Nov. 4 KYODO—Indonesia's current account deficit reached 2.35 billion dollars in the first six months (April-September) of fiscal 1991 and will expand to over 4.15 billion dollars for the whole year, a government official said Monday.

The official who requested anonymity told KYODO NEWS SERVICE the 2.35 billion dollar half-year deficit has nearly matched the 2.37 billion dollars originally estimated for the entire year.

He said the current account deficit in the last fiscal year was 3.3 billion dollars.

"However, our balance of payments remains at a convenient level because substantial inflows of capital during the first semester were able to keep the deficit very low," he said.

He said the balance of payments in the six-month period suffered a 268 million dollar deficit but the government projects a 1.6 billion dollar surplus for the whole year, helped by stronger exports and bigger capital inflows.

Net capital inflows in the first half of this fiscal year reportedly reached 1.55 billion dollars. The capital account also showed a net inflow of 535 million dollars.

### Troops in Irian Jaya Kill Three Separatists

*BK0411023891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0207 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Jakarta, Nov 4 (AFP)—Indonesian troops in the easternmost province of Irian Jaya have shot dead three members of a local separatist group near the border with Papua New Guinea, press reports said here Monday.

The JAYAKARTA DAILY quoted regional military spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Siswanto as saying in the provincial capital of Jayapura that the identity of the three suspected members of the Security Disturbing Group (GPK) was not yet known.

The three were shot dead while resisting arrest during a raid on a house in Yabandatua in the Jayapura regency on October 27, Siswanto said, adding that troops found a Thompson machine gun, various types of ammunition and a radio for communication.

The GPK is the official term used to designate anti-government movements in Indonesia.

In Irian Jaya, GPK is used for the Free Papua Movement (OPM), which has been waging a rebellion for a separate state in predominantly Melanesian-populated Irian Jaya ever since the former Dutch colony of Western New Guinea became Indonesian territory in 1964.

Indonesian authorities have said that the GPK continued to operate from bases along the border separating Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea.

## Laos

### Thai Official Delivers Aid; Minister Comments

*BK0111033791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 1 Nov 91 p A2*

[Text] Vientiane—Laos is facing severe food shortages after floods and drought slashed the country's rice production by 33 percent this year.

At least 25 people and over 1,300 head of cattle were killed, and 77,000 hectares of agricultural land damaged by Typhoon Ruth which swept through the country last week. Also affected were 40 small dikes and canals.

Deputy Foreign Minister Wichian Watthanakhun told reporters during his visit here yesterday 300,000 people are facing food shortage and the country would need at least 1.25 million tonnes of rice to feed its population of 4 million.

Wichian handed over rice worth Bt [baht] 5 million to the Laotian Government during his one-day visit. The relief aid was in response to Vientiane's appeals and reports from the Food and Agriculture Organization and World Food Programme on the overall damages from the natural disasters.

Thailand was the first country to deliver aid to Laos and other countries are contemplating similar moves.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun is planning to give another Bt5 million worth of relief aid to Laos when he meets with his Laotian counterpart Khamtai Siphandon at the inauguration of the Thai-Lao-Australian Friendship bridge across the Mekong River on Nov 24.

The later relief items will be long-term rehabilitation assistance and will comprise mainly fertilizer, rice seed, pesticide, and farming equipment, said Wichian yesterday after the rice handing over ceremony at the Lane-Xang Hotel.

In response to Thai aid, Laotian Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Thongloun Sisoulith yesterday thanked the Thai Government and the Thai people for the quick response to Laotian appeals. He also thanked Wichian for personally travelling to Vientiane to deliver the rice consignment.

"The Laotian Government and its people are very happy to receive the Thai aid and are grateful that the Thai Government also has a long-term plan to assist our country," he said.

"The two brotherly countries (Thailand and Laos) have always had good ties and assisted each other in times of need since the historical times ... I believe that bilateral relations will be strengthened and cooperation between the peoples of the two nations will expand."

### Further on Ceremony

*BK0111060191 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] A ceremony was held at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane this morning to mark the transfer of 500 metric tons of rice from the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand to the Lao Government. This amount of rice was given as relief aid to the multiethnic Lao people, who have suffered from natural disasters during the production season this year.

Handing over the aid materials on behalf of the Thai Government was Wichian Watthanakhun, deputy foreign minister, and accepting the aid on behalf of the Lao Government was Thongloun Sisoulit, deputy foreign minister. The hand-over ceremony was held in the presence of high-ranking officials from both sides.

The Thai Government's aid to Laos is just initial relief aid, given in an emergency, to the Lao people who have suffered from the natural disasters. The shipment of eight metric tons of the rice has already arrived in Vientiane via a special Thai plane, and the remainder will be sent to Laos later. The Thai Government will continue to give Laos more aid in the immediate future.

By giving the aid to Laos on this occasion, the Thai Government has helped reduce the shortage now faced by the Lao people. It has also contributed to further developing and strengthening the fraternal and neighborly relations and solidarity between the two countries.

### Outgoing Cambodian Envoy Holds Farewell Banquet

*BK3110132591 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] On the evening of 30 October, Long Kem, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to Laos, and his wife, held a farewell banquet at the embassy in Vientiane prior to his departure for home after completing his four-year diplomatic tenure in Laos. Long Kem assumed his post as ambassador of the State of Cambodia to Laos in 1988.

The banquet was attended by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and member of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee; Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the Party Central Committee and deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Somsavat Lengsavat, member of the Party Central Committee and head of Office of the Council of Ministers; along with a number of high-ranking cadres from various ministries and departments or units. Members of foreign diplomatic corps also attended the banquet.

### Receives Friendship Medal

*BK0211100291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Yesterday evening, Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, acting on behalf of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], conferred a friendship medal on Long Kem, Cambodian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, who has ended his four-year diplomatic mission in Laos.

On this occasion, the deputy prime minister said, in part: During your four-year mission as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the State of Cambodia to the LPDR, you have positively contributed to strengthening and developing the time-honored traditional relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries—Laos and Cambodia.

On the same occasion, Long Kem also expressed his appreciation to the Lao Government for conferring the medal on him and for giving him the facilities necessary for carrying out his work over the past four years.

### Deputy Premier Receives South Korean Investor

*BK0111042291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] On 30 October, Khamphoui Keoboualapha, deputy prime minister in charge of economic affairs, received a delegation from the (Koheng Bokoret) Company led by its chairman, (Sun Il-ho), at the Economy, Planning, and Finance Ministry in Vientiane. The guest and his host spoke with one another in a friendly atmosphere. The deputy prime minister expressed his welcome for the company's investment in Laos. (Sun Il-ho), in return, expressed thanks to the Lao Government for allowing the company to undertake the integrated, long-term forest enterprise in Khammouane Province.

Earlier, on 29 October, (Sun Il-ho) and the delegation also called on Phao Bounnaphon, minister of foreign economic relations, and Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of agriculture and forestry.

The (Koheng Bokoret) is a South Korean company which has branches in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Vietnam, Hong Kong, the United States, Finland, Saudi Arabia, Japan, and Laos. The company has signed an agreement for the investment in Laos.

### PASASON Calls for UN 'Justice' for Cuba

*BK0211094291 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[PASASON 2 November article: "The United Nations Should Give Justice to Cuba"]

[Text] As everyone is aware, at the the just-concluded 46th session of the UN General Assembly, a delegate of Cuba attending the session presented a memorandum to the forum which essentially said the following: It is extremely necessary that the United States, together with a number of third countries, end its economic, financial, and trade blockade against Cuba. The memorandum stressed: The economic, financial, and trade blockade against Cuba constitutes a clear-cut violation of the international principle of sovereignty and equality as well as a universal policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, thus resulting in the creation of tension in the improvement of international relations.

On the basis of this rationale, the Cuban Government called on the UN General Assembly at its 46th session to carefully consider its request to adopt a resolution contributing to the termination of this illegitimate and unjust U.S. policy against Cuba.

The Republic of Cuba is the only socialist country whose border is very close to the United States. It has encountered numerous difficulties for more than 30 years as a result of the blockade, which covers almost every field, imposed by major industrialized countries and led by the United States, with the aim of isolating Cuba from the international community and forcing it to capitulate to them in the end. The continued blockade against Cuba will remain useless, for it runs against the principles of equality, sovereignty, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries adhered to by all UN member states.

At present, particularly since the end of the cold war, all nations only want to enjoy peace and justice. It is even more important that all countries—whether big or small—enjoy equality in carrying out national development and cooperation, and respect a path chosen by people of any particular country. This is a reflection of the freedom of each country in choosing an appropriate path and form for its own advancement which depends upon the special economic and political characteristics and levels of its own people. No large country is entitled to define a path for a small country to follow.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic of Cuba, stated in his speech at the recent Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba in Santiago that Cuba would firmly adhere to the path of resolutely advancing toward socialism with comprehensive consideration.

We Lao people express our wholehearted welcome and support for such a path, because it reflects the international respect of the Cuban people's determination to choose a path of socioeconomic development on their own. As one of the superpowers in the world, the United States should rescind its policy of putting pressure on small countries by ending its economic, financial, and trade embargo against Cuba as soon as possible. Its current policy runs counter to the principle of humanitarianism, peace, and cooperation. At the same time, the UN should also give justice to the Cuban people as it has done with all countries throughout the world.

## Philippines

### 'Thousands' Welcome Marcos Jr. in Ilocos Province

*HK0211032591 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] The people of Ilocos gave a warm welcome to the only son of the late President Ferdinand Marcos when the latter visited Ilocos Norte yesterday [1 November]. The young Marcos was met by thousands of placard-waving supporters and friends. He then proceeded immediately to the Marcos family's mansion to pay his respects to his late grandmother, Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos, who continues to lie in state two years after her death.

Bong Bong stressed to the thousands of Ilocos supporters of his family that the Marcoses will never leave the Philippines again. And while he still has no plans to enter politics, Bong Bong maintained he remains involved in the politics of Ilocos, the hometown of his late father.

The young Marcos also visited the tomb of his aunt, former Ilocos Norte Governor Elizabeth Marcos Keon, at the Batac Cemetery. He then headed to Batac, the birthplace of the late President Marcos.

### Aquino To Accept Marcos Jr's Political Plans

*HK0211032791 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Malacanang expressed satisfaction over the peaceful return to the Philippines of the only son of the late President Ferdinand Marcos. Even though he was not offered any protection by the government, he returned to the country safely, a matter which greatly pleased the president.

President Corazon Aquino also assured she would not block any of Bong Bong Marcos' political plans. Speaking through Press Secretary Tomas Buddy Gomez, Mrs. Aquino asserted that there were no legal grounds to prevent the former Ilocos governor from running in the 1992 elections.

Bong Bong Marcos arrived at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport on 31 October and was met by his godfather, former Ambassador Danding Cojuangco. He was not served a warrant of arrest by the government for of the nine criminal cases pending against him, eight of which involved tax evasion charges.

According to Gomez, Bong Bong may be served an arrest warrant next week. The warrant was not presented immediately to the only son of Imelda Marcos for fear of provoking an unpleasant incident. Gomez added that the government did not want the supporters of the Marcos family to think that the family was the subject of excessive harassment.

### Preparations Continue for Imelda Marcos' Return

#### Officials Consider Media Ban

*HK0211032691 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Authorities at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport [NAIA] reportedly have plans to ban the media from the airport when former First Lady Mrs. Imelda Marcos returns to the country on Monday [as heard]. NAIA officials claimed the media became rowdy, many cameras were destroyed, and people were hurt during last Thurday evening's chaotic coverage of Bong Bong Marcos' arrival in the country. As early as 1700, the airport was swarming with local and foreign reporters after it was reported that Marcos was returning on a Singapore Airlines airplane at 1925 that evening.

Airport officials explained that even though the media were supposed to be restricted to a certain area, they did not follow the proper procedure and followed Bong Bong wherever he went. Because of the confusion, NAIA authorities were forced to bring the young Marcos to the departure area.

#### Itinerary Detailed

*HK0211080691 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0716 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[By reporter Jay Sonsa from Honolulu, Hawaii, with moderator Gani—monitored in progress; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Jay Sonsa] Ladies and gentlemen, here is the latest news regarding the return of Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos to Manila after more than five years in exile here.

We will leave Honolulu at *11:35 PM November 3 Honolulu time.* This is roughly 0400 in the Philippines. *We are expected to arrive in Manila at or about 7:00 in the morning of November 4 on board a Boeing 747-200* belonging to Evergreen Airlines.

From the Manila International Airport, Imelda Marcos and her entourage will proceed to the Malate Church where she will pray. From there, she will visit the Cultural Center of the Philippines complex. I am not sure if she will visit the entire complex including the Folk Arts Theater, Cultural Center, and the Film Center.

From the Cultural Center of the Philippines, the former first lady will go to the Philippine Plaza where she will stay temporarily.

This is her schedule for the morning.

On 4 November, *which is Monday,* Mrs. Marcos is also expected to give a news conference for all major television and radio networks at the Manila Hotel in the afternoon.

This is her tentative schedule for 4 November.

On 5 November, Mrs. Marcos will fly to Ilocos Norte where she will pay her respects to the remains of Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos.

On 6 November, Imelda's group expects an arrest warrant will be served to Imelda Marcos for criminal and civil cases filed against her by the Aquino government. *According to Mrs. Marcos, she may or she may not post the bail immediately.*

On 7 November, Mrs. Marcos is slated to attend a homecoming in her home province of Leyte.

On 8 November, along with 70 medical practioners—Filipinos from the United States, she will visit places which were devastated by the Mount Pinatubo eruptions. *The former first lady is expected to stay overnight in that vicinity.*

[Gani] Have you heard about Cardinal Sin's declarations that Mrs. Marcos may not pray in the Baclaran and Malate Churches? This was Cardinal Sin's remark here.

[Sonsa] *Precisely, Gani. The message we got tonight is that* she will pray in the Malate Church, and not Baclaran Church as originally planned, *in view of the statement of Cardinal Sin.* Of course, Filipino Catholics are very critical of this ban on a Catholic praying in a church. Anyway, according to her itinerary, she will pray in the Malate Church after landing at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport.

[Gani] That is the news we have here, that she may not pray in either Malate or Baclaran.

[Sonsa] So, we are making our preparations. Earlier, Mrs. Marcos visited her husband's tomb in the Valley of the Temple—it is only 1 November here today. She stayed there for some 10 minutes and then returned to Makiki Heights where she met with other Philippine leaders who had come to accompany her on her return trip.

This is all for now. On behalf of the ABS-CBN team, Danny Buenafe and Ray Teodoro, this is Jay Sonsa reporting for DZMM.

### Imelda Departs Hawaii, Comments

*HK0411020591 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0117 GMT 4 Nov 91*

["Text" of statement by Imelda Marcos on her departure from Hawaii; read by reporter Rolly Gonzalo in English]

[Text] I leave with a heavy heart, to leave a loved one. I have to do this, the first step to fulfill a filial and sacred duty to bring home a loved one, to be buried and embrace peace in his motherland in the Republic of the Philippines. I would like also to say thank you to the American people for giving me strength, likeness [as heard], and sympathy during this difficult period for all of them, a heartfelt gratitude, God bless America. As soon as I get back to the Philippines, I would like to ask for an audience with Mrs. Aquino and perhaps convince her to bring the late President Marcos back to the Philippines, a milestone in our healing process and a milestone in the reconciliation and unity of our country.

## Imelda Marcos Returns to Country 4 Nov

### Receives 'Rousing Welcome'

*HK0411022791 Hong Kong AFP in English 0148 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Manila, Nov 4 (AFP)—Former first lady Imelda Marcos returned to a rousing welcome in the Philippines on Monday after nearly six years of U.S. exile to face criminal charges filed by President Corazon Aquino's government.

Dropping earlier threats to bring back the banned remains of her husband, deposed dictator Ferdinand Marcos, she came home aboard a chartered jumbo jet with a 230-strong personal and press entourage from Honolulu.

The Marcoses fled to Hawaii in February 1986 after a military-civilian uprising ended their 20-year rule and installed the Aquino government in power. The former president died three years ago in Honolulu, where his widow stopped over the weekend en route to Manila.

Dressed in white, the teary-eyed Marcos received a bouquet of red roses from a welcoming party led by her son Ferdinand Jr., who arrived here last week to pave the way for her homecoming.

An aide told reporters that Marcos wept quietly after the plane touched down in Manila and said, "I'm home, I'm home."

Pandemonium broke out in the airport as journalists swarmed on Marcos while her bodygrauds tried to shove them away, eyewitnesses said.

After airport formalities, Marcos was scheduled to visit a Roman Catholic church before meeting thousands of followers in a rally outside a luxury hotel where she was expected to stay until she can find a permanent home.

Reputed to be one of the world's richest women, Marcos hired a Boeing 747 to carry an entourage of about 230 aides, political allies, relatives and journalists to Manila from the Hawaiian capital.

Thousands of followers lined the route from the airport to the hotel, waving welcome signs and sporting the red, white and blue colors long associated with the Marcoses.

The airport welcomers included Vice President Salvador Laurel, an estranged Aquino ally who was once close to the Marcoses.

The Aquino government has filed tax fraud and graft cases against Marcos, saying she helped her husband strip the Philippines of billions of dollars during their 20-year rule, which was ended by a popular revolt in 1986.

Marcos, who served as a cabinet minister, roving ambassador and Manila governor, has denied the charges and hinted that she might run for office in the May 1992 national elections.

Manila, in an apparent effort to avoid turning Marcos into a martyr, has deferred her arrest by 48 hours.

Even when the arrest warrants are served, officials say she will not even see the inside of a jail cell because all the charges are bailable.

Aquino lifted the ban on the Marcos family after a Swiss court warned that at least 356 million dollars in contested Swiss bank deposits would revert to the Marcoses' control if they are not tried in court here by December 20.

Philippine officials say the accounts are only a small portion of the Marcoses' worldwide fortune.

Marcos had threatened to bring her husband's body home in defiance of Aquino, but dropped the idea and left the Hawaiian capital on Sunday with her entourage of relatives, followers and journalists.

Aquino has said she would allow the repatriation of the former president's body on condition that it is buried in his northern home province, but Marcos wants the remains interred at a military cemetery in Manila.

### Calls for Unity, Praises Husband

*HK0411062991 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0534 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Speech by Imelda Marcos in front of the Philippine Plaza Hotel in Manila—live; broadcast in progress; italicized passage in English]

[Text] ...there are no parties. There is only one party in the Philippines—the Republic of the Philippines, party of the Filipino people. [applause]

My countrymen, I am promising that to you all because, when President Marcos died, he said to me: Imelda, whatever happens, do not let anything happen to my countrymen. [shouts, applause] Do not be afraid. [chants of "Imelda"]

I do not have political ambitions, but, as a mother, I dedicate my heart and my love to my fellow men, especially the poor people. [shouts] My countrymen, if you only know how difficult it was to be homesick and to be far away in another country.

My countrymen, you just do not know how to face powerful foreigners to ask for justice. Thank goodness that in the United States works [sentence as heard]. They showed the truth about Marcos. That is why my son, Ferdinand the second, [applause, chants of "Marcos"] and I...[changes thought] in order to bring back the spirit of Ferdinand Marcos, which is none other than the greatness of our country and of the Filipino nation. [shouts, applause]

My countrymen, I am here to serve you. As you know, once a woman is widowed, the center of her life is gone, but the spirit of Marcos, the center of my life—Marcos—I have inherited from him the love and spirit of the Filipino people, and I will fight so that all will be vindicated and that *this nation will be great again.* [applause]

All that I ask of you... [changes thought] here is Mayor Cuneta, my distinguished, respected, and competent mayor of Pasay, Mayor Pablo Cuneta [shouts, applause] and other leaders of our country. I sincerely ask all of you to unite together. [transmission break] ...who is she referring to as enemies? Here in the Philippines, there are no enemies, only friends.

Here in the Philippines, we should love one another. Here in the Philippines, we should unite together. [transmission break]

[Words indistinct] but I came from the United States—I came from New York. The Filipino people have many supporters and friends in other countries. We have many friends who want to help us grow and develop, but we are all being watched to see whether we will fall apart. If we do not remain united, we will not be blessed, because God wants us to be united so we can save our country from hardships. You have all witnessed the calamities visiting our country. [applause]

That is why we must not bring about man-made calamities. Therefore, my countrymen, these signs are telling us to unite together, to love one another—and I promise you my life, my heart, and my love. I will not stop as long as there is one Filipino who is poor [crowd shout]. As long as there is one Filipino who is poor, Imelda's work will not be done. [shouts, applause]

To you all, my heartfelt gratitude, and you can be sure that a beautiful dawn, a new dawn will come upon us, the Filipino people, and the Republic of the Philippines. Thank you very much. [applause]

### Vows To Return Marcos' Body

*HK0411091791 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0738 GMT 4 Nov 91*

["Statement" by Mrs. Imelda Marcos at Philippine Plaza Hotel—live or recorded; broadcast in progress; italicized passages in English]

[Text] *...the case of the century. And I was alone with 350,000 documents and 95 witnesses, facing the most exacting and almost perfected judicial system. And we would prevail and win. And so, all the evidence before this trial, they knew the Marcoses were not [words indistinct].*

*Today, I come in offering my countrymen an Imelda with intense sensitivity to pains and sufferings who has now become both [word indistinct] in thoughts...[transmission break].* [applause]

*Let us be one. Let us get united and let us commit ourselves [words indistinct], united in one spirit. And I remember my late husband always says that this nation will be great again and it will.* [applause]

My countrymen, I am speaking to all of you, if we are all united, our problems will be easily dealt with. [applause]

My first goal is to bring back the body of my husband. Because, as you know, we can never be united and become one until we bring home the body of the late president and lay him to rest in his motherland. [applause]

After this, my countrymen, we should unite to help the young, the poor, and the impoverished.

To you all, many thanks.

### State Assures Security to 4 Nov

*HK0411072691 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0530 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Interview with Capital Regional Command Chief General Marino Filart by Vicky Robles—live, monitored in progress; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Robles] Good afternoon, sir. Former Assemblyman Espino mentioned earlier that Mrs. Marcos would like to go to the makeshift stage on the left side of the Westin Philippine Plaza, facing the Philippine International Convention Center [PICC]? Would you agree to let her walk from here to the Philippine Plaza?

[Filart] Actually, there is nothing much we can do there *because you will notice that the crowd is just too much. We have enough people who are securing her as inner security. We have sufficient number of policemen around if she wants to walk, for example, there is nothing we cannot do anything about it,* we will just have to secure her.

[Robles] Chief, General, will you be deploying additional men in case she decides to walk, especially with this multitude of people? Probably the largest number of loyalists are congregating here in front of Westin Philippine Plaza. What will you do in this situation? Will you form a human barricade?

[Filart] We are not going to deploy more men here. *I think we have sufficient number of men.* What is important at the moment is the *seclusive [as heard] security. We have enough.* So, if she decides to walk, *I think the crowd should cooperate and allow her to walk.* I do not see any problem if she does that.

[Robles] [break in transmission] What will happen over the next few days? What kind of security will you be giving former First Lady Imelda Marcos?

[Filart] There will be none. *Once she reaches the hotel, our security operation ceases, stops. I guess the only the regular police police [repetition as heard] operation. In other words, I suspect that the Western Police District, under General Diokno, will continue to have people here in the hotel,* and I think that, if she has an itinerary, *she should request for security. Otherwise, how would we know if there is a requirement for security or not.*

[Robles] [break in transmission]...at the moment, Capital Command Chief Marino Filart on the other line. If you have any additional questions, please go ahead.

[Marco] Good afternoon, General. General Filart, this is Norma Marco of DZMM and the entire Filipino nation is listening to our nationwide broadcast of former First Lady Imelda Romualdez Marcos' homecoming. Sir, how would you justify the report that there is no danger regarding Mrs. Marcos' homecoming, especially in terms of her activities over the coming days?

[Filart] I do not know who said there is no danger, but if that really was the case, then we would not be here. And here, I am, in person. *The possibility for something that may happen, or may want to harm her, will continue to exist.* I did not say anything that would indicate that there is no danger. *But, as of our present intelligence,* we have not yet been able to establish whether any group intends to do her harm. *But, I am not saying that the possiblity does not exist.* [break in transmission]

### Military Plays Down Return

*HK0411040291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0335 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Live report by Rodney Allegro of Unit One from Camp Aguinaldo—italicized passage in English]

[Text] The situation at the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] General Headquarters at Camp Aguinaldo may be described as very normal. We just had an interview with Colonel Jaime de los Santos, AFP spokesman, who said that, in their view, former First Lady Mrs. Imelda Marcos' return was not very important, as their priority was the insurgency campaign. He added that the outcome of peace initiatives extended to rightist rebels has reduced potential threats from the loyalist faction within the AFP.

Here is a brief interview with Colonel de los Santos.

[Begin recording] [De los Santos] As far as the AFP is concerned, the event is not very significant because *first, they are more preoccupied with their operational activities, especially in terms of this counterinsurgency, and, secondly, they are also now aware of what is happening in so far as the rebel soldiers are concerned with the issue that... [changes thought] the coming to the fold of law of some of the members of the rebels. Definitely, the Imelda issue has a very, very low priority in terms of the minds of the AFP. And, in spite of her arrival, the AFP still remains united, and, at the same time, they are still in a supportive* *role because the primary role is on the part of the PNP [Philippine National Police].*

[Allegro] What about the possible threats from the loyalist faction within the AFP?

[De los Santos] *I don't think it is very significant because the loyalists, as of now, are also... [changes thought] they also espouse peaceful means. And with the resolution of some issues referring to the rebel soldiers, it seems that this particular threat from the loyalists has also died down.* [end recording]

That was Colonel de los Santos, spokesman of the AFP.

### Press Under Secretary Comments

*HK0411033491 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0146 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Telephone interview with Press Under Secretary Horacio Paredes by DZXL anchorman Mike Enriquez]

[Text] [Enriquez] Good morning, Mr. Under Secretary, once again you are on the air on DZXL.

[Paredes] Good morning, Mike, I have been listening to you since I left my housee. I wanted to call DZXL, but I did not have your telephone number when I was in my car.

[Enriquez] I am sorry; your business card with your cellular phone number that you gave me was at the other office.

[Paredes] First of all, regarding the ongoing argument at the airport about not wanting to deplane on the tarmac, I would like to suggest that she is perhaps afraid of karma, because of what happened to Ninoy. They let Ninoy deplane directly to the tarmac, and he was killed immediately, before even setting foot on the tarmac. She may be afraid that will also happen to her. She must be told that not every man on the tarmac is armed. We are keeping a close watch so that nothing will happen to her—she must not be afraid of having the same karma. If that is what she is afraid of, then she must be told that her security forces have already checked out the place, and no one will kill her from there.

[Enriquez] Okay, I do not know if you have heard my commentary, in which I compared Ninoy Aquino's arrival in 1983 and Imelda's arrival and the difference between the two.

[Paredes] Yes, in my opinion, it seems that they are have been given quite a bit of consideration. Like the photographer who was waiting at the airport and was not able to take any pictures, because Imelda wanted to be with the media representatives who disembarked from the plane. I pity our friends.

[Enriquez] So the foreign media have the advantage?

[Paredes] Yes, these foreigners are always given a lot of consideration. Even her security are all foreigners, so maybe she is already wearing a suit and maybe she has forgotten to talk Tagalog.

[Eniquez] Okay, Mr. Secretary [title as heard], how about your reaction to Rolly Gonzalo's report, which includes Imelda Marcos' departure statement in Honolulu? She said that the first thing she will do when she returns to the Philippines is ask for an audience with President Aquino in order to request that the late president be returned. If this request is granted, it will be an extremely major development in our country's reconciliation process. What can you say about Mrs. Marcos' statement?

[Paredes] First of all, before there is any reconciliation, all the monies that were stolen from the country must be returned; they must be returned, and this might form a basis for a reconciliation. Second, if she asks to have an audience with the president, we will ask for a written request. Upon the acceptance of the written request, this will in turn be studied very seriously, and might pass through meetings or a cluster of meetings, and after all of this, we will say that it would not be possible, and the president is busy. There is nothing we can get from this interview.

If you recall, there are a lot of people Imelda has spoken with, and after her interviews, she has said many different things. It was recalled that, at one time the queen of England was having a one-on-one discussion with Imelda and, after their talk, Imelda said that Bong Bong... [changes thought] Imee was being set up with Prince Charles. They never even discussed this matter, so, if she talks with the president, later she will just say anything. What for? Our minds will just be confused, and Imelda was not allowed to return here to run for any position, but was given this permission so we would be able to go ahead with our judicial process; to begin the cases and let her face justice. That is why she was allowed to return here—there are no other reasons—and that is the only reason they were allowed to return to this country.

[Enriquez] Thank you very much, Mr. Under Secretary, if you want to add anything you are still on the air on DZXL.

[Paredes] There is nothing much to say, and I hope that, if she wanted to deplane normally, if she thinks that she might have the same karma on the tarmac, or she does not really want to go down the airport's tarmac and thinks that something might happen to her, like what happened to Ninoy, then she does not want it to happen to her. If she really insists, then let her be. The Philippine National Police [PNP] should tell her: It's up to you, and, if you do not like our security plan—which your people approved—then you are on your own, and we will no longer give you security. That is what they should tell her.

[Enriquez] Sir, last question: Will this controversy go all the way to the president to be decided, or what is your opinion?

[Paredes] It looks like they can make a decision regarding that matter. Our PNP people are competent, and they do not need to ask Malacanang about that issue. We even stayed out of the arrival—I only visited the place because there were a lot of media people, and, of course we have a lot of friends there. We do not have any officials there that need to report to the president. That is not the way our government operates.

[Enriquez] Thank you very much for the time you have given us in making your comments and reactions, Mr. Under Secretary, and we will keep in touch.

## Police Make 'Major Changes' in Command Structure

*HK0111075891 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 1 Nov 91 p 3*

[Text] More major changes in the command structure of the Philippine National Police [PNP] at Camp Crame have been implemented involving at least nine key positions.

PNP chief Director General Cesar P. Nazareno, designated Chief Superintendent Eleno Amores as director of the PNP Finance Center in Camp Crame, replacing Chief Superintendent Luis Lambrento who was designated the new director of the PNP Communication and Electronics Services (PNPCES).

Amores was former Deputy Regional Director of PNP Recon [Regional command] 7 in Central Visayas.

Lambrento replaced Chief Superintendent Vivencio Manaig who will be retiring from the service this year.

nazareno also designated Senior Superintendent Enrique Bulan, PNP Special Action Force director, as commander of Task Force Crossbow in a concurrent capacity.

Task Force Crossbow has overall supervision of all counter- insurgency operations in the two Mindoro provinces.

Other new designations: Senior Superintendent Ramsey Ocampo, executive assistant to the PNP Chief vice Senior Superintendent Antonio Lopez; Supt. Rodrigo Baloyo, Pampanga PNP Provincial Director replacing Sr. Supt. Ramsey Ocampo;

Supt. Rogelio Regalado, Iloilo PNP Provincial Director vice Supt. Jovencio Gongora; Sr. Supt. Antonio Lopez, Davao del Sur PNP Provincial Director replacing Supt. Roberto Calinisan who was reassigned to Recom 1; and Supt. Laurence Cadungog, Bohol PNP Provincial Director.

Nazareno said the new round of changes in the command was part of the PNP's career advancement program.

## DTI Submits Development Plan to Congress

*HK2810060791 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 28 Oct 91 pp 1, 8*

[By Benjamin B. Cruz]

[Text] The Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has submitted to Congress its economic development strategy for the Philippines from 1992 to 1995 and beyond.

This is a nine-point export and investment policy package focusing on dispersal of industrial sites and a more liberalized trade linked with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Pacific.

In a sixteen-page prescription for growth, the DTI recommended to legislators a "socially responsible, export-oriented industrialization" framework in the post-Aquino Administration's regime.

For the country's short to medium-term development, from 1992 to 1993 the DTI endorsed the adoption of a five-point strategy for export development it called "earnings-focused and resource-based," namely:

1. Creation of a "positive country" image for exports. DTI secretary Peter Carrucho said the country is suffering, not only from its "poor" image, but also from the world's ignorance of its products. There is a need, he noted, to develop a buyer preference for RP [Republic of the Philippines] products.

Among the measures recommended to address these concerns include the promotion of locally-established brands in the international market and developing products/services under original brand names that can be associated with the Philippines;

2. Adoption of policies which shall focus on the development of new "export winners" such as processed food, seaweeds and carrageenin, semiconductor and consumer electronics, services on data entry and software and film amination services and automative parts and products. The DTI said there is a need to expand the country's limited export product level;

3. Harnessing of small and medium enterprises as "indirect exporters" through training and product development efforts for regions;

4. Concentrate export promotion assistance to medium-sized exporters" with growth potential." The DTI noted there are at least 250 firms which account for 70 of the country's exports and anounced that assistance can be given to those exporting merchandise worth $1 to $10 million a year, and,

5. "Supportive" policy environment through expanded market access from bilateral/multilateral negotiations; tax credit and financing schemes for exports; tariff reform in favor of exports; and a countertrade program.

For the country's medium and long-term growth (1995 and beyond), the DTI still retains an export strategy but recommends a new trust—"development focused and investment-based." It outlined a set of four policies to achieve this thrust:

—Establishment of basic industries like petrochemical and steel. To ensure an integrated mill by 1994, the DTI announced to solons that starting next year, the National Steel Corporation will start the groundwork for site preparation of a new steel mill. The DTI also promised to encourage new oil refineries and at least one new cement plant a year;

—Enhance a supportive political environment through consumer protection and regional dispersal of industries. The involvement of the private sector shall be emphasized—one of the common promises of all the twelve aspirants for the presidency next year.

—Achieve a supportive policy environment such as a continuing program to streamline and deregulate the functions of the Board of Investments and the implementation of a tariff restructuring program; and,

—Support investment environment for both domestic and foreign investments.

In all of these approaches, the DTI told Congress to adopt a more liberal trade policy linked with ASEAn and the Pacific countries. In many business fora, solons have told businessmen that the future of the Philippines belongs to the ASEAN. Succeeding economic policies are likely to hew closer this thrust.

### Finance Minister Urges Bridging Fiscal Gap

*HK3110044891 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 31 Oct 91 p 1*

[By Rexie M. Reyes]

[Text] The Government must raise P[Philippine pesos]18.7 billion in additional revenues next year to close the 1992 fiscal gap and carry out the needed projects with foreign funding, Finance Secretary Jesus P. Estanislao told newsmen yesterday.

To close the gap the Senate must pass the three revenue enhancement measures recently approved by the House of Representatives.

These revenue measures are: the simplified income taxation scheme (SNITS), refinement on the value-added-tax (VAT) system, and the alien stay legalization.

These measures, according to Mr Estanislao, "are vital for our fiscal house to be kept in order and essential for our economic stabilization program to stay on track."

Without these measures, the projected P13.4 billion national government budget deficit will eat up even the P3.76 billion alloted for necessary foreign-assisted projects next year, Mr Estanislao warned.

The Executive branch, Mr Estanislao said, is doing all it can to raise the needed revenue, but these efforts can only go a long way if the enhancement measures are passed.

Based on official projections, the National Government [NG] deficit increased by almost P10 billion from the original target of only P3.8 billion. with this increase in the NG deficit target, the combined eficit of the public sector also rose from the earlier projected P30 billion-P35 billion level of P43.2 billion. Mr Estanislao said these are the figures to be presented to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission arriving here in mid-November.

"Even if we can get this concession (of increasing the NG deficit to the current projected level) of P13.4 billion ceiling, we still have a big homework of coming up with P18.7 billion more," Mr Estanislao said.

The President will be talking with the members of Senate next week to discuss how the needed revenue easures can be passed soonest, Mr Estanislao said.

The budgeted amount of P3.76 billion for foreign-assisted projects [FAPs] will go to these two priorities: P450 million as pesocounterpart for grant-funded projects and P400 million to cover the budgetary requirements of ongoing FAPs whose term had to be extended due to unavoidable delays.

The remaining P2.91 billion would be channelled to new projects which the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) prioritized as the NGO [nongovernmental organizations] Micro Credit II, P193.02 million; Cottage Enterprise Development, P3.6 million; Pampanga Delta Irrigation, P81.8 million; Second Forestry Loan, P1 billion; Capwire Satellite, P471 million; MTP [expansion unknown] Camarines Sur, P80.6 million; Fishing Port Package II, P64 million; Environmental SECAL [expansion unknown] P524.3 million; Meteorological Stations, P141 million; and, Cebu International Aierport, P239 million. These projects add up to P2.84 billion.

## Thailand

### Reasons for Bush Not Visiting Thailand Viewed

*BK0311025191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Nov 91 p B3*

[Editorial: "Asian Policy: U.S. Must Find a Stand or Be Left Out"]

[Text] It is now clear that US President George Bush will not be coming to Thailand later this year nor probably at any time during his term of office that ends one year from next January. The US State Department has announced a trip by Bush to Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Australia in late November and early December to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the

Pearl Harbour attack. The itinerary notably does not include two obvious destinations: Thailand and the Philippines.

Many theories have been put forth about why this is so, but US officials insist that decisions about the president's itinerary were dictated by domestic US concerns, and do not reflect on relations with the two countries. However, it is hard to believe that Bush's decision to skip Thailand had nothing to do with the continuing precarious state of democracy here, or that bypassing the Philippines is unrelated to the rejection of the US bases treaty or anti-American feeling there.

But in sticking to Japan, South Korea and Singapore, which have probably the three most pro-American governments in Asia, Bush is toeing a safe line and opting for keeping distressing controversies at a distance. Regrettably, this sort of unwillingness to forge a new direction seems to characterize US policy towards Asia as a whole.

It is time that the US, if it wants to retain influence in Asia, begins to rethink its role vis-a-vis the countries of the region and works towards creating more equitable relationships. It is also time that the US recognize the internal realities of the countries it is dealing with. A visit by Bush to the Philippines at this point, for example, would have sent a clear message—that the US recognizes its bases are unpopular among a majority of Filippinos, but it still wants a new relationship with the Philippines based on mutual respect. Bush would have faced massive protest rallies, certainly, but he could also have infused new life into the US-Filipino ties that seem to be in danger of atrophying.

The US Government is also sticking to cut-and-dried thinking in dealings with Thailand. The letter sent by the American president to Premir Anan Panyarachun in mid-October, though stating that the US Government "looked forward to early free and fair elections," was otherwise bland and predictable. It is indeed amazing that Gen Suchinda Khraprayun took such umbrage at the letter, as it indicated that little thought has been given in Washington to Thai affairs.

The cut-off of US aid in response to the Feb 23 coup was required by the US law on external aid and was welcomed among those who abhorred the military takeover. Other than the automatic response, Washington seemed to care little about what is going on in Thailand. To maintain vital relations with Thailand, there should at least be an understanding in Washington that a coup in this country is not the same as a coup in, say, Burma.

On a larger level, the US is endangering its position by backing the status quo in the debate over security for the Asia-Pacific region. Even though the US certainly benefits from this status quo, it should face up to the new reality that no country in Asia, even America's staunchest supporters, wants a security balance in the region that is perpetually dependent on US military might. Without some bold proposals that take into account the need for joint security operations among Asian countries, the US may find itself left out of the debate in the future, especially if a country like India or Indonesia feels strong enough to take over some regional security responsibilities and questions the US military presence, which was and still is part of the US forward deployment in its global strategy.

The problem faced by the US Government in Asia is most clearly shown up, however, in disputes over trade, especially patent protection and "market access" disputes, when domestic political pressure often dictates how the US will treat a trading partner. The conflict with Thailand over the market for foreign cigarettes is an excellent case in point, when the US sacrificed considerable political capital for the short-term profit of its tobacco industry. If the US continues to stick to high-pressure tactics such as trade retaliation with this part of the world, this part of the world may move on without it. Already, Malaysia has proposed an East Asian trade grouping that pointedly excludes the US.

President Bush is facing mounting accusations at home that he has his priorities all wrong—that his administration has focused on affairs in the Middle East and Europe at the expense [of] the American educational, legal and social systems; that his government does not seem to have any clear domestic policy or agenda. This is certainly true, but we would like to point out another thing—that the Bush administration seems to not have had a clear Asia policy in its three years in power. The only notable change came just last month—with the indication that the US would lift its economic embargo on Vietnam and Cambodia. Other than that, the policy seems to just have been to try to maintain the situation of the past.

This is a mistake. Asia is the most vital and rapidly-changing region of the world today, and we can predict, without being too boastful about it, that in a generation this could be the most important economic region of the world. Insistence on the status quo in Asia on the part of the US will only make the US more irrelevant to the region as time goes on.

## Suchinda Contradicted on U.S. 'Interference'

*BK0211034991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Nov 91 p A2*

[Text] National Peacekeeping Council Chairman Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong said last night that US President George Bush's recent comment on Thai politics in his message to Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun is not an interference in Thailand's internal affairs.

Sunthon's opinion was absolutely in contrast with an earlier remark by NPKC vice chairman and army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun that Bush was interfering in Thailand's internal affairs regarding his comments.

## Pharmaceutical Patent Grace Period Established

*BK0211034791 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Nov 91 p B1*

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said yesterday he had decided to allow a grace period for the protection of pharmaceutical patents of 180 days.

The grace priod will exempt new drugs and the active ingredients from protection for 180 days when the revised patent law takes effect.

Anan was asked to intervene in the dispute over an appropriate grace period for pharmaceutical products after the Commerce and Public Health ministries failed to reach an agreement on the time frame.

Anan's decision favours the Commerce Ministry which had advocated the shorter time-frame of 180 days after the revised draft patent bill is passed into law and announced in the Royal Gazette, a necessary requirement for all legislation.

The Public Health Ministry had recommended that a four-year grace period be enforced on pharmaceutical products and the chemical components to allow the local drug industry time to adjust to the new business environment.

Anan said the draft pharmaceutical patent bill was expected to be forwarded to the National Legislative Assembly for scrutiny either yesterday or early next week.

## Copyright Violator Raided To 'Encourage' U.S.

*BK0211032391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 91 p 1*

[Text] A police task force yesterday afternoon raided Mang Pong, a major producer and distributor of foreign videotapes, and seized a number of pirated videocassettes and dubbing equipment worth more than five million baht.

The raid was part of the Government's effort to improve the enforcement of copyright laws in order to encourage the United States to drop Thailand from Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act hit list this month.

Economic Crime Suppression Division (ECSD) Deputy Director Pol Col Wanlop Watchanaphuk said the police task force took action after a tip-off by representatives of the Baker and McKenzie law office, an enforcement arm of the Motion Picture Exporters' Association of America (MPEAA).

The raids were made at the Mang Pong factory at 232/57-58 Naret Road and its outlet on the third floor of Ma Bunkhrong shopping centre.

Pol Col Wanlop said more than 1,600 pirated video cassettes of 60 popular American titles, such as Home Alone, Star Wars, Ghost, Dead Poets Society, Perfect Weapon, Terminator 2, and some music videos were confiscated allegedly at the Mang Pong factory.

Police also seized 45 video recording units, two television sets and some master units.

At the same time police confiscated more than 500 copied videocassettes of 45 popular American titles at the firm's Ma Bunkhong outlet.

Three people were arrested, Ladda Mitsatthra and Dusadi Saetang, at factory and Phaibun Potisrirat at Ma Bunkhrong.

A representative of Baker & McKenzie said the MPEAA was satisfied with the progress made by the intensified campaign.

He hoped it will help the Government resolve the trade dispute on copyright protection laws between Thailand and the U.S.

After launching a campaign early this year, suspect major producers and distributors of pirate videotapes are trying to negotiate with American producers to license the movies, he said.

However, some video pirates did not want to apply for legal licences, because of high production costs, he said.

Pol Col Wanlop was also confident that subsequent raids on other suspected pirates will help the country avoid U.S. trade retaliation under the Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, scheduled to be determined by the U.S. trade representative this month.

## U.S. Drug Enforcement Chief Meets With Phao

*BK0211091691 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] The United States has expressed its anxiety over the increase in the amount of drugs in transit through Thailand from other countries. Deputy Prime Minister Phao Sarasin remarked after receiving U.S. Drug Enforcement Administrator Judge Robert C. Bonner, who called on him during his visit here, that illicit drugs from Asia, especially Thailand's neighbors, have risen sharply from 500 tons to 2,000 tons. Thailand is being used as a transit route. Although efforts have been intensified to suppress trafficking, the overwhelming amount of narcotics has been a problem for Thai authorities.

Thailand has pledged her full support to the suppression campaign with the United States taking the lead. The significance of Thailand as a drug-producing country has diminished, and presently, around 20 tons of addictive crops are planted in a year in Thailand. Drug traffickers have also turned to the PRC and Hong Kong as transit points. However, the United States stated its intention to provide more support for suppression efforts here, Deputy Prime Minister Phao indicated.

## 'Major' Rice Sale Agreement to Iran Reported

*BK0211060691 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 91 p 20*

[Text] Ten major rice exporters have sold Iran 210,000 tons of 100 per cent white rice, grade B, worth over 1,500 million baht.

A source close to Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on said yesterday the agreement was signed in Tehran between Capital Rice managing director Woraphong Pitchaphangsa, representing the 10 major rice exporters, and Iranian trade officials and was witnessed by Mr Amaret.

The rice sale was a major success for the Thai delegation, led by Mr Amaret, and comes after a Thai-Iranian Joint Commission on Economic, Commercial, Industrial, Technical and Scientific Cooperation was held on October 28-29.

Mr Amaret is scheduled to return to Bangkok today.

Under the agreement, the pool of 10 major rice exporters will sell 210,000 tons of rice at $287 per ton FOB for shipment between December and April next year.

The 10 rice exporters are Capital Rice, Huai Chuan Rice, Hong Yea Seng, Seng Thong Rice, Chaiyaphon Rice, Thai Hua, Puai Heng Long, Kit Phon, Siam Rice Trading and Siam Rice.

The source said the rice deal was expected to boost paddy prices for the upcoming 1991-92 harvesting season.

He said prospects were bright for Thai rice exports in 1991-92 because of high demand from several countries, such as Indonesia which is facing a severe rice shortage.

Early last month, major rice exporter Sun Hua Seng concluded a 300,000-ton rice deal with the Indonesian Government.

Thai rice exporters are confident the first rice crop next year would be a bumper one, with at least 19 million tons of paddy, so they have signed contracts in advance with foreign buyers.

The source said the Soviet Union was another potential buyer of Thai rice and was seeking contracts with major rice exporters to buy a large volume of low-grade rice next year.

However, negotiations are still pending because of that country's financial problems.

## Official: 160,000 Burmese Must Be Repatriated

*BK0311025491 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Nov 91 pp A1, A2*

[Text] Rayong—The government must force back some 160,000 Burmese illegal immigrants whose presence has become a threat to Thailand's national security, a senior Thai security official said yesterday.

Deputy National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Khachatphai Burutphat said here yesterday that a vigorous and consistent effort is needed to repatriate the economic migrants and stop new arrivals from entering the country.

"Our measure against the illegal immigrants from Burma would not be any different from that implemented by countries around the world," Khachatphai said.

"For instance, the United States is pushing back Mexicans every day."

However the deputy NSC chief said Thailand would continue to provide temporary asylum to Burmese dissidents, who have fled their country for fear of persecution, and ethnic civilians escaping border clashes between Rangoon troops and ethnic rebels.

"The ultimate national interest of Thailand is the well-being of the Thai people and we will uphold that," he said.

Khachatphai said the presence of the illegal immigrants was compromising the living standard of the Thai population by taking away job opportunities.

He noted that the number of illegal immigrants from Burma, most of them unskilled workers, had increased five-fold from some 32,000 in 1978.

The Burmese immigrants are employed in many Thai industrial plants and at construction sites in Thai provinces bordering Burma, as well as industrial zones in and around Bangkok.

Thailand has over the past decade given shelter to about 570,000 hilltribes people from Burma. Of these, 190,000 are in the process of attaining naturalization while the rest would eventually be given Thai citizenship.

Khachatphai said the Thai Government had adopted the policy of pushing back newly arrived hilltribes people a few years ago for "security and economic reasons."

The deputy NSC chief was giving a lecture on "Thailand's National Security and Its Policy Towards Asylum Seekers" at a seminar organized by the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees at a hotel in this eastern province.

The six-day seminar, titled "Legal Cooperation Among ASEAN Countries Towards Asylum Seekers," was attended by Thai law enforcement officials and their ASEAN counterparts.

Khachatphai acknowledged that it was impossible to seal off the 2,387-km border with Burma which has at least 75 traditional crossing points. He suggested that one of the ways to alleviate the problem would be to help revitalize Burma's economy, wrecked by mismanagement under almost three decades of military rule and worsened by the recent withdrawal of aid by traditional donors.

Most Western countries led by the United States withdrew their development aid programmes after the 1988 bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy movement by the military regime in Rangoon.

The deputy NSC chief insisted that the political situation in Burma, condemned by the West as repressive, would not discourage Thai efforts to seek closer ties with its neighbour.

"Close relations with Burma has been and will be the Thai Government's main concern because it is consistent with our national interest," he said.

He predicted that a prolonged embargo on aid and trade to Burma would result in a continued influx of Burmese to Thailand.

Khachatphai said that the 160,000 Burmese who illegally crossed into Thailand would be dealt with as illegal immigrants despite calls by some Western countries and international relief agencies for lenient treatment.

"Every country is supposed to take good care of its own people," he said, "after all there are some 10 million landless Thai villagers who are living in poverty," he added.

## New Highway To Speed Refugee Repatriation

*BK2910021991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Oct 91 p 6*

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Phnom Penh plans to expand the strategic Highway No. 5 for use by the UN Transitional Authority as the main artery in ferrying relief supplies, repatriating refugees and transporting peace mission officials.

Phnom Penh Commerce Minister and Deputy Defence Minister Lt-Gen Nhim Vanda said yesterday he would make an urgent application to his Government to renovate the highway next month.

Lt-Gen Nhim, who is also chairman of the Thai-Cambodian Border Economic and Trade Committee, yesterday made a visit to the Cambodian border town of Poipet opposite here.

The minister was in Poipet to chair a meeting of local officials on redistributing land among the town's residents.

Lt-Gen Nhim said there were 20,000 registered residents of Poipet, but the actual population had swollen to 50,000 after the liberalisation of the cross-border trade with Thailand.

The border market at Poipet needs to be expanded to accommodate the rapidly growing trade between Thai and Cambodian villagers.

Lt-Gen Nhim and his delegation were scheduled to hold talks with Thai authorities on Sunday, but these were cancelled when Thai officials failed to turn up.

Cambodian officials said Phnom Penh wants the Thai authorities to ease restrictions on the trade of certain goods such as construction materials and medicine.

Both items are classified as strategic goods banned from export to Cambodia.

## Bangkok-Phnom Penh Passenger Air Service Begins

*BK0211034591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Nov 91 p B1*

[Text] A new tri-weekly passenger service between Bangkok and Phnom Penh was launched yesterday by Cambodia's Deputy Prime Minister Kong Sam-Ol and the chairman of the Airports Authority of Thailand, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin.

The inaugural flight for SK Air (Siam Kampuchea Air), a Thai-Cambodian joint venture, left Bangkok's Don Muang International Airport at 9 AM with a number of top government executives and leading businessmen, including Thai and Japanese travel agents, on board.

The three-times-a-week service, which begins on Nov 15, was launched to help boost air traffic from outside the region to Thailand and Cambodia through connecting services from Bangkok.

The service is designed to strengthen the relationship between the public and private sector, and result in increased tourism and investment traffic between the countries.

SK Air was authorized by the Cambodian Government about a month ago to launch the service. The company has leased aircraft from Air Cambodia. It will use Soviet-made Tupolev TU-134 aircraft, with 72 seats, initially, and will add a Boeing 737 in the near future.

## Asa Opens Security Seminar on Southeast Asia

*BK0411072191 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] This morning at the Grand Hyatt Erawan Hotel, Bangkok, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin presided over the opening ceremony of a seminar on guidelines for security cooperation for Southeast Asia.

Participating were delegates from ASEAN, its dialogue partners, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar [Burma], the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China.

In his opening address, the Thai foreign minister said this seminar is a follow up of the previous one in the Philippines. Therefore, this meeting is an important step at another level in ASEAN cooperation to improve Southeast Asian security and to jointly solve the economic and environmental problems of the region, said Asa.

In particular, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, which are part of the Southeast Asian community, are currently in need of a new economic system to renovate their countries. Helping one another will lead to economic progress and a free trade system. Thailand wants these constructive roles to be carried out with a view to bringing progress and security to the region as a whole, he remarked.

The results of the seminar would serve as important data for the fourth ASEAN summit which will be held in Singapore next year, concluded the Thai foreign minister.

### Asa Interviewed on Cambodian Repatriation Issue

*BK0411132991 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin granted an interview to reporters today about the rapatriation of Cambodian refugees. The minister said the issue had been discussed, but the repatriation of 350,000 refugees is not an easy job. We have to wait until the United Nations has established its role in Cambodia. He said the plan needs a large-scale budget to be funded by the United Nations.

Asked about Thailand's attitude concerning the refugees, the foreign minister said Thailand wishes to see those refugees sent back home. He said there must be a place for them to settle so that they would not return to Thailand. He said that military operations will be replaced by economic measures, and he believed that sooner or later the situation would be normal.

### Cooperation With SRV in Gas Production Viewed

*BK0211094291 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] The Petroleum Authority of Thailand and its affiliate company, the Petroleum Exploration and Production Incorporated, will act on behalf of the Thai Government to provide techical assistance and cooperation to Vietnam in natural gas development. According to Industry Minister Sippanon Ketuthat, Thailand will be given priority to buy liquefied petroleum gas from Vietnam should it have surplus for export. He said that although Vietnam currently possessed a considerably large natural gas reserve, it takes time to develop. Initially, Thailand will get into joint venture operation to set up a small gas separation plant near Ho Chi Minh City from where the gas brought ashore can be shipped to Thailand conveniently. Minister Sippanon also commented on the possibility of laying pipelines from Vietnam to Thailand that this is only possible if the reserves contain substantial quantity of natural gas, that is, no less than 200 million cubic feet. From the exploration, the structure has been found to contain about 75 cubic feet of gas, [as heard] justifying only a small gas separation plant.

### Anan: National Security Threats Have Decreased

*BK0411073191 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 4 Nov 91 p 9*

[Text] Speaking to reporters about trade with neighboring countries, particularly Cambodia after the signing of the peace treaty, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said trading through the common border will continue as before but will be more convenient, adding that he hoped the treaty's signatories will uphold their committments.

Asked if there will be changes in the regional security policy, the prime minister said Thailand's security has already changed—threats have decreased. He noted that national defense, national strategy, the economy, and the government's ability to improve the people's well-being are factors which will best preserve national security. He also said security will be enhanced if people have greater freedom of expression.

The prime minister said: "Concerning Thai investment in the neighboring countries, the government has made preparations to help investors. For example, Thailand and Vietnam recently signed an agreement to protect investment, thus building investors' confidence. It is likely that Cambodia will draft foreign trade regulations once it achieves complete national reconciliation."

### Nation Emerges Top Exporter of Natural Rubber

*BK0211094691 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Thailand has overtaken Malaysia in natural rubber export market and at last emerged the world's top exporter of the product. Director General of the Department of Agriculture Amphon Senanarong said that, in 1990, Thailand's natural rubber product exports reached 1,150,790 tons worth more than 23,301 billion baht. This has placed Thailand on top of another 20 rubber exporting countries, including Malaysia and Indonesia, traditionally the world's first and second exporters of natural rubber. Mr. Amphon said that presently rubber planting areas in the country totalled 11 million rai. However, only 30 to 40 percent of the area have been replanted with quality rubber strains. With the introduction of natural rubber in the eastern and northeastern region, the acreage keeps increasing each year. Agriculturists engaged in rubber plantation in Thailand are small operators, unlike in Malaysia and Indonesia, the Department of Agriculture chief says, pointing out that there are about 800,000 operators in the country owning no more than 15 rai of land.

### Centers Help Exporters Prepare for Trade Blocs

*BK0211035591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Nov 91 p B8*

[Text] The Commerce Ministry has set up economic information centres in different regions of the world to help Thai exporters adjust their marketing strategies, and prepare to meet the emergence of regional trade blocs.

Permanent Secretary Phatchara Itsarasena na Ayutthaya said the centre for the European Community (EC) is in Brussels, Belgium; for Eastern Europe, in Vienna, Austria; for the North American Free Trade Association—a merger of the US, Canadian and Mexican markets, in Washington D.C.; and for ASEAN, in Jakarta.

Phatchara said Commerce Minister Amaret Sila-on has also ordered Thai commercial counsellor offices overseas to map guidelines for the penetration of 20 additional items of Thai exports in various foreign markets, starting with the EC.

## Vietnam

### Vu Khoan Says U.S. Denies Currency Pressure

*BK0111160591 Hong Kong AFP in English 1108 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Singapore, Nov 1 (AFP)—The U.S. Government has sent Vietnam a denial of reports it had told major non-U.S. banks to stop arranging dollar transactions with the Vietnamese, a senior Hanoi official said Friday.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan made his remarks at a news conference after a two-day visit here by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on the last leg of a swing that also took them to Indonesia and Thailand.

Financial sources in Hanoi reported last month that Vietnam had stopped using dollars for international transactions following a crackdown by Washington on banks said to be violating the U.S. trade embargo against the Southeast Asian country.

But Khoan, asked about the measure, said the situation was not clear.

"During my stay in Bangkok I accepted one letter from the United States which informed me that this is not true," the Vietnamese official said, without elaboration.

### Further on Vo Van Kiet's ASEAN Nations Tour

#### Hanoi Reports Singapore Speech

*BK0211091891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Announcer-read "report" on speech by SRV Premier Vo Van Kiet in reply to Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong's address at state banquet held in Singapore on 1 November]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Chairman Vo Van Kiet said: I long wished to visit your beautiful country, a country that is very young in terms of history though well known in the world for its prosperity. My wish has come true today. Now, I can witness not only the socioeconomic achievements of Singapore but also the hospitality of the Singaporean people. Therefore, first of all, allow me to thank the Singapore Government and people for their warm welcome, and his excellency the prime minister for his kind words about our country and cooperative Vietnamese-Singaporean relations.

We really rejoice over Singapore's achievements and clearly see the great prospects of Singapore. We sincerely wish you more success in national development, scoring new records in the rates of development and prosperity. Singapore's prosperity will contribute to the prosperity of our region. Singapore's development path is attracting the attention of regional countries. Vietnam wishes to learn about Singapore's experiences in development—the experiences of a small country that has very creatively applied its advantages to national development?

In the past years, Vietnam has carried out renovation and has scored important achievements. We assert that we will continue on this road. To carry on renovation, we advocate a policy of bringing into play the latent potentials of our country and, at the same time, expanding cooperation with all countries, especially those in Southeast Asia. One year ago or more, I had a chance to exchange views with His Excellency Lee Kuan Yew in Switzerland. The meeting gave me with good impressions. What we exchanged then is presently being realized.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet continued: Vietnam and Singapore are two close neighboring countries. International and regional settings are creating favorable conditions for both countries to develop their relations of friendship and cooperation. Both our countries possess great potential for cooperation which should be exploited for the prosperity of each of our countries individually, and for the peace and development of countries in our region.

His excellency the prime minister said that a challenge to Southeast Asian countries in the 1990s is to help with the development of the Indochinese countries. I would like to add that a great concern of ASEAN and Indochinese countries in the 1990s is to cooperate with one another for further development.

We are convinced that the Vietnamese-Singaporean relations of friendship and cooperation will be an important contribution to peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Vietnam is ready to join Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries to establish a new regional order in this spirit. Vietnam welcomes Singapore's initiatives to help strengthen regional cooperation. For its part, Vietnam is ready to join in regional cooperation on the basis of the principles in the Bali Treaty.

This morning, I had the honor of being received by the Singapore president and, had a bilateral exchange of views with his excellency the prime minister, and held talks with him and many of his ministers. These exchanges of views and talks are very useful and very fruitful. We have reached several important agreements serving as ground for Vietnamese-Singaporean relations to move into a new stage of friendly cooperation between the two countries, and to make important contributions to building a new Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet and Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong then asked those present to raise their glasses to wish the president and his wife good health, the Singaporean people prosperity, and the Vietnamese-Singaporean friendship to develop continuously.

During the afternoon, Chairman Vo Van Kiet received Singapore's Senior Minister Lee Kuan Yew at the Shangri-La Hotel and visited Singapore's Science Center, where Singapore's scientific achievements in many domains are exhibited.

### 'Successfully' Ends Singapore Visit

*BK0111155791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese Government delegation left Singapore for home at 1600 local time on 1 November, successfully ending the official friendly visit to Singapore.

Singapore was the last leg of the three visits to the ASEAN countries by Chairman Vo Van Kiet and the Vietnamese Government delegation which lasted from 22 October to 1 November 1991.

Seeing the delegation off were Lim Boon Heng, minister of state in charge of trade and industry, and many officials of the Singapore Foreign Ministry.

Earlier, Chairman Vo Van Kiet had a working lunch with Singaporean businessmen representing nearly 40 leading companies of various sectors in this country. The chairman clearly specified Vietnam's open-door policy and wished that the Singaporean and Vietnamese businessmen make on-the-spot surveys of investment and cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit.

Singaporean businessmen capitalized on the occasion to introduce their companies to Vo Van Kiet, chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the same time, they expressed their desire to enter and promptly cooperate with Vietnam. Representatives of the companies keenly and highly assessed Vietnam's potentials and expressed conviction that Vietnam would advance more quickly than other countries.

Singaporean businessmen said that they would organize a delegation to Vietnam early next year to survey the situation. On the morning of the same day, Chairman Vo Van Kiet and his delegation visited the (Urong Pa) Corporation that specializes in designing and building infrastructural bases such as factories, communications roads and so on, and toured the oil refinery on (Kula) Island and some other technological installations.

### Returns To Hanoi 2 Nov

*BK0211151191 Hanoi VNA in English 1407 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet and the Vietnamese Government delegation returned here today after of Indonesia, the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Singapore.

They were met at the airport by President of the State Council Vo Chi Cong, Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao, Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam and other high officials.

The Indonesian and Thai charge d'affaires were also present.

### NHAN DAN Hails Tour

*BK0211104591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[2 November NHAN DAN editorial: "Bright Vista of Vietnam-ASEAN Relations of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] The official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonensia, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Republic of Singapore of Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet has concluded successfully. New opportunities are unfolding—the opportunities for the development of bilateral friendly and cooperative relations and for building a new peaceful, stable, cooperative, and developed Southeast Asia.

The official friendship visit of Chairman Vo Van Kiet is an outstanding demonstration of Vietnam's foreign policy to befriend all countries on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, and of stronger ties of friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN countries. This policy has been warmly responded by the friendly countries of Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore.

President Suharto and the people of Indonesia, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and the people of Thailand, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and the people of Singapore have given grand, warm, and hospitable welcomes to our government delegation.

On behalf of our people, Chairman Vo Van Kiet warmly praised the striking achievements scored by the peoples of Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore in building their countries into happy and prosperous ones. He highly valued the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and these countries. High-level talks between ministries and sectors concerned over the issue of bilateral relations and other regional and international issues of mutual concern have taken place in an atmosphere of sincerity, friendship, mutual-trust, and mutual-understanding. This good will has been substantiated through many newly-signed agreements.

In the new situation of the world and Southeast Asia when the major obstacles have been removed, the road is now wide open for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation. All sides have shown good will and determination to exploit the great posibilities of developing bilateral relations in terms of economy, commerce, culture, and society. The approaches to and views on national and international issues may differ and exist. This, however, cannot prevent efforts to strengthen relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries.

After reviewing the outstanding results of Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore, NHAN DAN says:

Another important objective of Council of Minsisters Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visit is the participation of Vietnam in the joint efforts to build a new Southeast Asia. Our policy of renovation has been considered by many countries in the region as a positive factor in encouraging multifaceted relations between Vietnam and other countries. Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore have all welcomed Vietnam's intention to join the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia of 1976—the Bali Treaty—as the first step toward participating more actively in regional cooperation with the aim of building Southeast Asia into a unified community of peaceful nations.

Southeast Asia has witnessed and is witnessing positive developments. In reviewing changes in the situation in the recent past, all sides welcome the signing of the peace accord on Cambodia, which has ushered in new period of peace in Southeast Asia. Responding to this new opportunity, together with Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore, Vietnam is determined to contribute to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, cooperation, and friendship, as well as a zone free from nuclear weapons, in the interests of world peace and stability.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visit has marked the results of the efforts of Vietnam and those friendly countries—such as Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore—aimed at ushering in a new period of Vietnam-ASEAN relationship based mutual trust.

Ahead of us remain many major tasks that must be carried out in order to develop the results of the visit. However, we strongly believe in the fine prospects of Vietnamese-ASEAN relations of friendship and cooperation.

### 'Outstanding' Tour Traits Noted

*BK0311092991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Duong Quang Minh's commentary]

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Vo Van Kiet, has successfully concluded his official friendship visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore at the invitations of Indonesian President Suharto, Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun, and Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong.

The first outstanding trait of this official frienship visit is that the mutual understanding between our country and Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore has been strengthened a step further.

During their ten-day tour from 24 October to 1 November, Chairman Vo Van Kiet and members of our government delegation were accorded a cordial and warm welcome by the peoples and highest-ranking leaders of these three friendly countries, regarding this as a historic development in the relations between our country and their countries.

The rich contents of high-level talks mentioned in the various press briefings and joint communiques have testified to the fact that Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore marks the great efforts that Vietnam and these countries have made to reach a new step in the development of relations based on mutual trust. The visit also provides a driving force for promoting the close cooperation and relations between Vietnam and its neighboring countries in the region for the sake of each country's interests, as well as for the sake of peace, stability, and development in Southeast Asia.

Also through this visit, the leaders of these friendly countries highly valued the achievements that the Vietnamese people have recorded in the current renovation process. Our friends regarded these achievements as common significant successes and were hopeful that the Vietnamese people would achieve more results in the cause of renovation and national construction.

The second prominent trait of Chairman Vo Van Kiet's official friendship visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore is that all these countries have unanimously welcomed the newly-concluded Paris agreement providing a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict. Being signatories that have greatly contributed to the settlement of the Cambodian issue, our country, and the three friendly countries have regarded this agreement as a very significant event, because it has not only brought about revival for the Cambodian people, but has also opened up a new era of peace in Southeast Asia. The four countries are now committed to fully respect Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and neutrality; fully support the implementation of the agreement; and hope that Cambodia will become a peaceful and prosperous country and will maintain friendly relations with neighboring countries and other nations in the world.

We and our friends all maintain that for the first time in recent history, thanks to the restoration of peace in Cambodia, Southeast Asian countries have a good opportunity to join hands in turning their region into a zone of peace, stability, and prosperity. We and our friends believe that all countries in the region should join the treaty of amity and cooperation of 1976—the Bali Treaty—because this treaty provides a firm basis for achieving peaceful coexistence and cooperation to benefit development in Southeast Asia. Our friends also welcomed the Vietnamese Government's decision to make an official request for participation in this treaty, regarding this move as Vietnam's important contribution to the common cause in the region.

The third prominent trait of Chairman Vo Van Kiet's official friendship visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore is that from now on, the cooperative ties between our country and other countries in the region will be consolidated a step further.

Vietnam and Indonesia have signed agreements on investment promotion and protection, sea and air transporation, and trade cooperation.

Vietnam and Thailand have signed an agreement on investment promotion and protection, have committed to continue negotiations aimed at reaching an agreement on avoiding double taxation, and have agreed to further broaden cooperation in cultural, scientific, and technological development; cadre training; tourism; sports and physial education activities; and so forth.

Vietnam and Singapore have agreed to promote trade ties between the two countries. Particularly, Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong has announced that Singapore would soon lift a ban on investment in Vietnam because no obstacle stands in the way to good relations with Vietnam. It is also for this reason that Vietnam and Singapore have agreed to open embassies in the two countries.

As for the remaining problems, the parties concerned have unanimously agreed to hold talks at an early date based on the principle of mutual interests and in compliance with the traditions of friendship and good-neighborliness, the UN charter and sea laws, and other international customs and practices.

Prompted by the desire to promote mutual understanding, our government and the governments of the three friendly countries have unanimously agreed to encourage exchanges of visits and contacts in many fields among governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as among mass societies.

The fine results of Chairman Vo Van Kiet's official friendship visit to Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore are further proof of the correctness of our state's renovative line. The fine results of this friendship visit also demonstrate that the peoples of Southeast Asia are fully aware of the need to reach increasingly close cooperation in order to realize the sacred objectives of each country as well as of the entire region, namely peace and development. Peace, security, cooperation, and development will give Southeast Asia more strength so that it can contribute more to the common cause of the world community, namely peace and development for our planet.

## Deputy Minister Holds Singapore News Conference

### Emphasizes Regional Participation, Cooperation

*BK0211015891 Hong Kong AFP in English*
*1115 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Singapore, Nov 1 (AFP)—Vietnam said Friday it wanted to become a partner in regional cooperation efforts and discuss membership in various organisations including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Hanoi also announced at the end of a two-day visit here by Premier Vo Van Kiet that Singapore would soon send a business delegation to Vietnam to discuss investment opportunities—even before the lifting of an official ban here.

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan told a news conference Kiet had registered "significant successes" here and in earlier stops in Indonesia and Thailand on a fence-mending tour after settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

Among them, he said, was support for Hanoi to sign the 1976 Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia which links ASEAN members Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, as well as Papua New Guinea.

Khoan said the tour opened "a new stage" in relations between Hanoi and its non-communist neighbours, adding: "Vietnam wants to cooperate with all countries in our region. It is our priority."

He said the next step after signing the 1976 treaty, expected to be approved at the ASEAN summit in January, would be for Vietnam to participate in the annual dialogue sessions ASEAN foreign ministers hold with their main partners.

Membership in ASEAN itself would be a "long-term" matter, Khoan said. He said Hanoi had not yet applied, but added: "In future I think probably Vietnam will be a member if other members of ASEAN accept."

The Vietnamese said his country would also like to look at possible membership in other groups like the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and the East Asian Economic Caucus (EAEC).

"We are ready to investigate and discuss with concerned countries about these initiatives," he said, adding that Hanoi needed more information before taking a decision.

APEC groups ASEAN, the United States, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, with China, Hong Kong and Taiwan set to join this month. The

EAEC, floated by Malaysia, has been endorsed by ASEAN but has no additional members yet.

Khoan said that Singapore officials agreed Friday to send a delegation of businessmen to Vietnam later this year or early in 1992 in a trip sponsored by the city-state's Economic Development Board [EDB].

"Leaders of Singapore, in negotiations with us, emphasised that Singapore would promote investment in Vietnam," the deputy foreign minister said. The EDB confirmed the upcoming trip to explore investment opportunities but gave no other details.

The announcement came before Singapore formally lifted a ban on investments in Vietnam which it imposed with only partial success after Hanoi's troops invaded Cambodia in December 1978.

Officials here, who pledged to lift the ban once peace was made in Cambodia, said the matter was still under review and a decision would be announced "soon."

### Notes Desire for Japan's Help

*OW0111123291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Singapore, Nov. 1 KYODO—Vietnam's Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan said Friday that his country wants Japan's help in developing its infrastructure and is eager to join regional economic groupings.

"I would like to emphasize that Vietnam wants to cooperate with all countries in the region. It is our priority," Khoan told reporters gathered at the airport shortly before the Vietnamese delegation left for Hanoi, ending a tour of three ASEAN countries.

He said Vietnam was interested in joining regional economic groups such as the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and the East Asian economic grouping, which is proposed by Malaysia.

"Vietnam supports all initiatives on regional cooperation, Khoan said, "but we have little information.

Vietnam is ready to investigate and discuss possible cooperation, Khoan said, adding that his country is prepared to "participate in regional cooperation and in the future Vietnam will probably be a member."

Asked about recent reports that Japan may consider resuming Official Development Assistance (ODA), frozen since Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in 1978, Khoan said he had not been informed about this matter.

He said, however, "if Japan begins to provide us with ODA, then there are many areas in which Japan can help us, especially in our infrastructure."

Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet's diplomatic sweep through Indonesia, Thailand, and Singapore marks the first visit in more than a decade by a Vietnamese premier to any member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The organization also includes Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei.

The diplomatic visits to the staunchly anti-communist ASEAN nations, which were officially opposed to Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia in 1978, follows the signing of a peace settlement in Paris last week by Cambodia's warring factions.

Khoan described Kiet's regional tour to the region as a success, saying it reflected "a very significant new phase" in Vietnam's return to mainstream political and economic life.

Khoan said he felt that the group has "very significant agreements" from every country visited.

"The common success of this visit is the decision of all countries to open up a new stage of cooperation with Vietnam," he said.

Vietnam signed various agreements on bilateral economic cooperation in Indonesia and Thailand, and received an in-principle approval from Singapore for economic cooperation and immediate exchanges of diplomatic missions.

The three ASEAN countries also expressed support for Vietnam's plan to sign the ASEAN treaty of amity and cooperation, Khoan said, referring to the 1976 treaty laying down principles for maintaining regional stability.

"It is a very significant new phase in regional participation" for Vietnam, he said.

Khoan said Vietnam hoped signing the treaty would open a path for the country to participate in ASEAN's post ministerial dialogues.

"Many countries from other regions usually attend the post ministerial dialogues. I don't see why Vietnam can't do it," he said.

Vietnam has not yet applied to join ASEAN, Khoan said. He added, however, that the country wants to join, but faces "a long term process" because Hanoi has to overcome procedural and technical problems.

Commenting on next Tuesday's scheduled visit to Beijing by Vietnamese Communist Party leader Do Muoi and Prime Minister Kiet, Khoan said Vietnam is "interested in expanding our relations with China as neighboring countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

### Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Association Meets

*BK0211150391 Hanoi VNA in English 1403 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—The executive committee of the Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Association met here this morning to discuss the association's programme of action from now to the end of this year.

The meeting chaired by Professor Pham Nhu Cuong, vice president of the association was also attended by representatives of northern border provinces and some local chapters.

In 1992 the association will broaden its activities to contribute to strengthening the time-honored relations of friendship and good neighborhood between Vietnam and China in conformity with the new situation and in the interests of both peoples. It will also coordinate actions with its Chinese opposite number.

Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam Zhang Dewei has sent his greetings to the meeting.

## DPRK Machine Building Delegation Arrives

*BK0111160391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] At the invitation of our government, a delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kye Hyong-sun, minister of machine building industry and chairman of the subcommittee of the Korea-Vietnam Committee for Economic and Technological Cooperation, arrived in Hanoi on 31 October to visit Vietnam and attend the third conference of the committee to be held in our country.

On 1 November, the conference started in the government guest house under the presidentship of Minister Tran Lum to review the implementation of resolutions of the second conference of the intergovernmental committee.

Both sides held that on the basis of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and with a positive effort to strengthen economic and technical cooperation, definite progress has been achieved in the development and expansion of projects for economic cooperation and goods exchange.

Both sides also assessed that the latent potentials in the domains of economic and technological cooperation as well as in the field of goods exchange have not been brought into full play.

At the conference, both delegations exchanged specific views on the possibility and prospects for economic and technological cooperation between Korea and Vietnam in the future.

## Phan Van Khai Receives Delegation

*BK0211152591 Hanoi VNA in English 1411 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Khai received here this afternoon the visiting economic delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Chairman of the Commission of Metal and Machine Building Industries Kye Hyong-sun who is here for the 3d session of the Vietnam-DPRK Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation.

Also present were Tran Lum, Vietnamese minister of heavy industry, Le Xuan Trinh, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee, and DPRK Ambassador Ri Hong.

Phan Van Khai warmly welcomed the Korean guests and empressed his satisfaction at the fine results of the session which, he said, will further promote cooperation between the two countries.

He said that the Vietnamese people are deeply moved to learn that President Kim Il-song has decided to provide a cash grant for the building of the hydro-electric power plan on Hinh River in central Vietnam. He reiterated Vietnam's consistent support for the Korean people's just revolutionary cause.

In the evening, at the government guest house, Tran Lum and Kye Hyong-sun signed a memorandum of the session and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation in the building of the hydro-power plant.

## VNA Reviews Hanoi Newspapers for 2 Nov

*BK0211085591 Hanoi VNA in English 0555 GMT 2 Nov 91*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 2—Frontpaged in today's newspapers is an illustrated report on Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet's conclusion yesterday of his Singapore visit, during which he said the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Singapore would make positive contributions to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

In a commentary entitled "bright vista for Vietnam-ASEAN cooperation", NHAN DAN points out that Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visit to Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore manifests Vietnam's foreign policy to make friends with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual interest, and peaceful coexistence, and to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the ASEAN countries.

The papers report that Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao received on Oct. 31 on separate occasions the newly-accredited ambassadors of Laos and Myanmar [Burma], Khamphet Phengmuang and U Win Shein.

Vietnamese and American specialists met here on Oct. 30 and Nov. 1 to discuss measures to implement the agreements of Oct. 1, 1991 on the speeding up of the settlement of the Americans Missing in Action (MIA) issue, the papers report.

They also report on the opening here on Friday of the 3d meeting of the Vietnam-DPR of Korea Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation, on visits to Vietnam by a 31-member business delegation from Japan to explore prospects for investment in

Vietnam, and by a group of British exporters from Kent and Sussex to explore possibilities of cooperation in the supply of equipment for the oil industry, rail transport, the textile and food industries, and chemicals for use in agriculture and medicine.

Other reports are about a seminar entitled 'mass media and implementation of the UN convention on the rights of the child' held here Friday, and FIFA's [International Federation of Football] approval of Vietnam's participation in the Soccer World Cup in 1994.

## American Samoa

### U.S. Blamed for Pollution in Pago Pago Harbor

*BK0411095891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0902 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Pago Pago, Nov 4 (AFP)—A U.S. Navy tanker, which sank 32 years ago with a full load of fuel and ammunition, may be contributing to potentially disastrous heavy metal pollution of the harbour here, the Samoa News reported Monday. American Samoan Congressman Faleomavaega Eni is demanding that the United States Government pay for a major cleanup of the harbour which is still heavily fished.

The World Health Organisation and the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia have been asked by American Samoan Government agencies for [words indistinct]. The government has also issued a formal health warning saying arsenic, chromium and lead pollution posed a serious risk.

Last month the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency said levels of lead in the water, fish and sediment were a matter of major concern and called for blood testing of locals to determine how serious the problem was. But the daily quoted a local fisherman who eats fish caught in the harbour, as saying, "God made the fish, so the fish must be okay to eat."

The newspaper said its review of naval records showed a ship, Chehalis, was scuttled by the U.S. Navy on October 7, 1949, after it caught fire. The accident claimed six lives. This ship went down with a full load of fuel, 3,000 rounds of three inch and 16,000 rounds of 20mm ammunition. No salvage effort was made. Divers told the newspaper they had sighted the tanker 150 feet (45 metres) down near the harbour's main dock

Congressman Faleomavaega, said the United States should clean up the health hazard. "Uncle Sam has been the primary player and (is) the reason we now have this very serious problem in the bay," he said.

A non-voting delegate to the U.S. Congress, he said Pago Pago pollution was a federal issue. Faleomavaega said he was very concerned that people were continuing to eat the fish. "(If) any of these children end up dead because of the toxic poison contained in the waters because they eat the fish, don't think any amount of money is going to compensate for the loss of human lives." He said he had not heard of any casualities so far "but I would rather (we) overreact now, than not do anything and discover it was a hundred times worse later."

American Samoa is an unincorporated territory, with a population of 36,200, and Pago Pago, on the main island of Tutuila, is a deeply indented harbour which is also home to two major canneries. In a disturbing parallel, last month authorities in neighbouring Western Samoa reported that a rubbish dump was leaching heavy metals into Vaiusu Bay, next to the capital, Apia.

## Australia

### State Unveils South Pacific Surveillance Plan

*BK0411072591 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Australia's minister for defense science and personnel, Gordon Bilney, has unveiled plans for a regional maritime communications network for the Pacific. Pacific correspondent Eleanor Reddin reports the plan will link the small countries of the Pacific through satellite and microwave communications.

[Begin Reddin recording] Opening the regional defense cooperation conference in Sydney, Mr. Bilney said the network was a major milestone. He said it would strengthen each country's sovereignty and bind the region together.

The minister said Australia would fund the project for five years from 1992 but said it would be self-funding after that. Although the actual cost of the program has not been worked out, a defense spokesman said it would be several million dollars. The first stage is to link the National Fishing Department to the (?Forum) fishery base in (?Su'u), Solomon Islands. The network is intended to aid defense cooperation, protection of maritime resources, rescue operations, and disaster relief.

Mr. Bilney added the surveillance network would be effective without Fiji, although he expected its eventual participation after elections there next year. Australia suspended its defense relations with Fiji after the 1987 military coup. [end recording]

## Fiji

### PRC Group Visits To Expand S. Pacific Trade

*BK0311092491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0832 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[Text] Suva, Nov 3 (AFP)—Chinese Textile Industry Minister Wu Wenying arrived here Sunday in what was billed as Beijing's biggest trade mission to the South Pacific. Wu, the first Chinese minister ever to visit Fiji, is bringing a team of a dozen garment manufacturers and wholesalers.

"This is a very important visit because we've only had vice ministers from China coming to Fiji before," Chinese Embassy spokesman Xue Bing said Sunday. "This is the highest-level ministerial contact and it will only be a start to things to come in this region," he added.

Several Chinese vice-ministers have been to Fiji before to negotiate deals in trade, health, agriculture and rural development, while Chinese President Yang Shankun made a stopover visit on May 31 last year, en route to his five-nation tour of South America.

Xue said China was searching for new textile markets in the Pacific and Fiji, whose lucrative tax-free incentives are luring Asian manufacturers, was a prime target. "It's a special visit direct from Beijing to Fiji to investigate prospects in the textile industry," Xue said.

Wu is to meet the co-deputy prime minister and finance minister, Josevata Kamikami, and Trade and Commerce Minister Berenado Vunibobo. The delegation will stay for three days, during which time it will inspect Chinese manufacturing plants here and discuss trade and investment possibilities with government officials.

Fiji's own garment industry has been one of the fastest growing businesses since the 1987 military coups, which prompted new investment incentives, highlighted by a 13-year tax holiday to attract foreign firms. Exports, including some by Chinese companies here, hit a record 170 million Fijian dollars (114 million U.S.) last year and is expected to grow slightly this year.

Fiji's connection with Chinese textiles has not been just via Chinese companies manufacturing here, but also through imports of raw garments. Textiles form a substantial part of Fiji's otal imports from China, which last year hit 30 million dollars (21.3 million U.S.).

## New Zealand

### Bolger Denies Weakening Antinuclear Law

*BK0411094891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Wellington, Nov 4 (AFP)—Prime Minister Jim Bolger on Monday denied claims made in a leaked U.S. intelligence report that he was trying to "weaken or skirt" New Zealand's anti-nuclear law.

The claim was made in a U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) telex leaked Sunday to the NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Legislation passed by the previous Labour government outlaws nuclear weapons and nuclear power from New Zealand. Bolger's party pledged before voted into power last that it would retain the law. But since U.S. President George Bush last month announced the removal of nuclear weapons from surface ships Bolger has called for New Zealand to be "as bold as Bush."

He set up a cabinet committee to review the nuclear power issue, a move the DIA cable reported was "part of a continuing effort by Bolger to weaken or skirt anti-nuclear laws that have strained U.S.-New Zealand relations."

Bolger, who returned here Monday from a lengthy global trip, said the suggestion that he was trying to skirt the anti-nuclear laws using the nuclear-propulsion committee was "nonsense."

"There's no way first of all you can skirt them (the laws) and if we are going to change them, then that has to be done in the New Zealand Parliament," he told a press conference. "We are obviously not trying to circumvent our legislation. We can't."

Asked to comment on the American interpretation in the telex, Bolger said: "If they are suggesting as I take it the document suggests that this is some surreptitious way that the New Zealand government is moving, well then that's wrong. What we've done is very upfront. There's no attempt at hiding or doing anything undercover."

Bolger also announced that there was nothing in the anti-nuclear laws to prevent British Royal Navy ships from visiting New Zealand ports.

The prime minister, who met his British counterpart in London recently, said John Major had told him that there were no difficulties with Royal Navy ships, which are not nuclear-powered, to stop them visiting New Zealand. "They would be welcome if they were in this part of the world and I anticipate one will come, but I do not know when," he said.

Britain, which has limited visits by its ships because of the anti-nuclear laws, is removing nuclear weapons from its surface ships and none of its surface vessels are nuclear-powered.

### State To Send Mine Clearing Team to Cambodia

*BK0111094091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0932 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] Wellington, Nov 1 (AFP)—New Zealand is to send a 22-man mine clearing team to Cambodia to participate in a United Nations peacekeeping operation, acting Prime Minister Don McKinnon said here Friday. In a statement he said the team would advise the civilian population in northwest Cambodia on landmine awareness and disposal procedures.

Two of the team had already left for Cambodia and the rest would follow at the end of the month. "This is a field where we have recognised expertise which we have already demonstrated on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border," the statement said.

New Zealand would have the third largest team in the 23 country UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC), he said. In an interview he said New Zealand was willing to send a much larger peace keeping force when the full mission was ready to go into Cambodia.

### Minister: Wool To Be Mainstay of PRC Trade

*BK0111091291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 1 Nov 91*

[Text] New Zealand says its using a visit by China's textile industry minister, Wu Wenying, to increase wool exports to China. Madame Wu's visit comes at a time of China's resumption of major wool purchases from New Zealand this season.

New Zealand's foreign minister and acting prime minister, Don McKinnon, said wool would continue to be the main stay of New Zealand's trade with China. He said there was considerable potential for wool sales to China to be expanded. Mr. McKinnon said New Zealand would be encouraging Madame Wu to give higher priority to wool usage in planning China's future textile usage.

## Papua New Guinea

### Troop Deployment Snags Bougainville Peace Plan

*BK3110072091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] A senior Papua New Guinea minister has criticized the likely deployment of troops on the island of Bougainville once government control is regained. Provincial Affairs Minister John Momis said that the delegation struck a deal last week to set up a regional interim authority with Southern Bougainville chiefs. However, the deal specifically excluded the use of troops on Bougainville because of previous allegations of human rights abuses by its soldiers and unauthorized raids by troops on the neighboring island of Buka.

But Papua New Guinea Defense Minister Benais Subamei revealed on Monday the troops would be sent to Bougainville in line with the three-week old National Securtiy Council decision. Father Momis said he knew nothing about that decision but such a move has the potential for disaster. He said the deployment of troops on the island could provoke bloody confrontation with the Bougainville Revolutionary Army which is seeking independence from Papua New Gudinea.

Meanwhile, the president of the self-styled Republic of Bougainville, Francis Ona, has said the recent agreement between the Papua New Guinea Government and Southern Bougainville leaders was doomed to fail. He this was because the Papua New Guinea security forces had a different agenda to that of the National Government.

### Rebels Raid Army Camp

*BK0411072891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] There has been another skirmish in Papua New Guinea [PNG] between Defense Forces and militant secessionists on the island of Bougainville. Stephanie Clark says six people are reported to have been injured after an attack on a Defense Forces camp near Tinputz on Bougainville's northeast coast.

[Begin Clark recording] Government sources said soldiers of the temporary camp near Tinputz were taken by surprise. One had [words indistinct] his head and body; others were wounded by gunfire. The soldiers said some of their attackers were also wounded. The six injured had been flown to the main hospital at Rabaul; the condition of two is believed to be extremely serious.

The National Government said the camp had been set up as part of the Defense Forces restoration program and said the attackers made a quick sweep of the camp in the early hours of yesterday morning before fleeing back into the jungle. [end recording]

### Fighting Kills 15 Separatists

*BK0411102791 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 4 Nov 91*

[Text] Port Moresby, Nov 4 (AFP)—Fresh fighting on Bougainville island has left 15 separatist rebels dead and six members of the Papua New Guinea security forces wounded, a senior official said here Monday. Defence Minister Benais Sabumei said the pre-dawn clash took place Sunday at Chinpartz on the northern Bougainville mainland.

Sabumei said the deaths of the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) rebels was confirmed by government officials stationed on Buka Island. He said five soldiers and a policeman were wounded—all were recovering at the Nonga General Hospital in Rabaul on East New Britain.

Sabumei said it was estimated that 40 "hardcore members" of the BRA staged the surprise attack at the security forces' camp. "These hardcore BRA tried to put a surprise attack early in the morning—however, they did not succeed," he said. The injured members of the security forces were part of a team to rebuild services in the area.

This is the second attack on security forces on north Bougainville. In June two soldiers were wounded in a clash in the same area. Other skirmishes have also taken place on Buka since troops were sent back in to the province in mid-1990.

Sabumei said yesterday the rebel attack would not deter the government from proceeding with its objectives. He said the government would continue to cooperate with local chiefs to ensure "criminal elements" did not disrupt the restoration program. Sabumei appealed to local village chiefs "not to be discouraged by this unfortunate setback."

Peace talks have stalled between Port Moresby and the BRA. A third round of peace talks was originally due to take place in July, but the two sides have failed to agree on a venue and a time for the discussions. Port Moresby has rejected a BRA demand that the talks be held in a neutral country, possibly New Zealand, and that a multinational peacekeeping force be sent to the island.

## Solomon Islands

### Joses Tuhanuku Becomes New Opposition Leader

*BK2810070891 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 28 Oct 91*

[Text] Solomon Islands has a new opposition leader. He is the head of the Labor Party Joses Tuhanuku, who replaces Andrew Nori as leader of the opposition. Mr.

Nori announced two weeks ago that he was stepping down. Paying tribute to his precedessor, Mr. Tuhanuku said Mr. Nori had taken a pragmatic approach supporting government bills that he felt to be of national interest. Mr. Tuhanuku said opposition members must be mindful of their collective responsibility for developing a stable parliamentary system in the country.

## Western Samoa

### Economic Problems 21 Months After Hurricane

*BK0311034291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0145 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[By Michael Field]

[Text] Wellington, Nov 3 (AFP)—Long since relief workers left Western Samoa, the group of South Pacific islands is economically strapped and reeling from the effects of a devastating cyclone, new central bank figures show.

The Central Bank of Samoa's annual report for 1990 and quarter bulletin for June 1991, both just published, show Western Samoa's major economic indicators plunging, mostly due to a hurricane that hit Samoa in February 1990. Cyclone Ofa, which wiped out most crops on the already import-dependent islands, sent exports plummetting and imports soaring, while foreign aid that came pouring in out of government control has sent inflation through the roof, the figures indicate.

"Economic performance in 1990 clearly demonstrated the extreme vulnerability of Samoa's export production to vagaries of weather and natural disasters as well as to external price fluctuations," the report said. Ofa wiped "out all prospects of growth in 1990," it said, urging the country to diversify its sources of foreign exchange. Samoa's exports are mainly agricultural—coconut oil, taro, copra, cocoa and coconut cream.

Agricultural production in 1990 was 22.3 percent down on the previous year, the report said, attributing the fall to cyclone damage to crops. "Export earnings as a percentage of import payments dropped from more than 30 percent in 1985 to 11 percent in 1990."

Sharp declines in world market prices for copra and cocoa discouraged any attempt to harvest and process surviving crops, it said. Industrial production fell eight percent. The worst performer was coconut oil, which declined nearly 40 percent. Timber production fell 19 percent. Exports in 1990 dropped 30 percent in value to 21 million tala (8.8 million U.S. dollars) compared with the previous year.

The annual report noted that inflation had declined from 8.5 percent in 1988 to 6.5 percent in 1989. Ofa saw inflation for the 12 months to September 1990 leap to 16.1 percent. For 1990 it was 15.2 percent and for the year to March 1991 it was 11.9 percent. The rise in inflation came with a significant expansion of money and credit, and tighter monetary control became crucial.

But exercising control was difficult because pressure on prices resulted from inflows of funds—foreign aid and money sent by Samoans living abroad—"which are largely unrelated to the productive capacity and output of the country."

Net inflows of private remittances amounted to 92 million tala (38 million dollars) in 1990, a six percent increase on the previous year. "Much of the rise in remittances was for rehabilitation activities consequent to the damages caused by Cyclone Ofa," the report said. "These inflows included remittances in kind estimated at 12 million tala (five million dollars), the largest amount ever received." Ofa also saw government expenditure rise 15 percent while revenue rose only seven percent.

Even in normal circumstances, imports provide "an unusually large proportion of food and construction material" in Western Samoa, the bank said, and account for more than three quarters of gross domestic product. "Imports also jumped after the cyclone and, as a percentage of GDP, are estimated to have risen to about 84 percent compared with 77 percent in 1989," it said. The current account showed a tripling of its deficit to 28 million tala (11 million dollars), and the bank said the persistent current account deficit reflected "a fundamental weakness of the economy."